



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.

Mitchell E. Daniels Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
(317) 232-8603
Toll Free (800) 451-6027
www.idem.IN.gov

TO: Interested Parties / Applicant

DATE: March 26, 2012

RE: Dow AgroSciences LLC / 097 - 31055 - 00259

FROM: Matthew Stuckey, Branch Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

Notice of Decision: Approval - Effective Immediately

Please be advised that on behalf of the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Management, I have issued a decision regarding the enclosed matter. Pursuant to IC 13-15-5-3, this permit is effective immediately, unless a petition for stay of effectiveness is filed and granted according to IC 13-15-6-3, and may be revoked or modified in accordance with the provisions of IC 13-15-7-1.

If you wish to challenge this decision, IC 4-21.5-3 and IC 13-15-6-1 require that you file a petition for administrative review. This petition may include a request for stay of effectiveness and must be submitted to the Office of Environmental Adjudication, 100 North Senate Avenue, Government Center North, Suite N 501E, Indianapolis, IN 46204, **within eighteen (18) calendar days of the mailing of this notice**. The filing of a petition for administrative review is complete on the earliest of the following dates that apply to the filing:

- (1) the date the document is delivered to the Office of Environmental Adjudication (OEA);
- (2) the date of the postmark on the envelope containing the document, if the document is mailed to OEA by U.S. mail; or
- (3) The date on which the document is deposited with a private carrier, as shown by receipt issued by the carrier, if the document is sent to the OEA by private carrier.

The petition must include facts demonstrating that you are either the applicant, a person aggrieved or adversely affected by the decision or otherwise entitled to review by law. Please identify the permit, decision, or other order for which you seek review by permit number, name of the applicant, location, date of this notice and all of the following:

- (1) the name and address of the person making the request;
- (2) the interest of the person making the request;
- (3) identification of any persons represented by the person making the request;
- (4) the reasons, with particularity, for the request;
- (5) the issues, with particularity, proposed for considerations at any hearing; and
- (6) identification of the terms and conditions which, in the judgment of the person making the request, would be appropriate in the case in question to satisfy the requirements of the law governing documents of the type issued by the Commissioner.

If you have technical questions regarding the enclosed documents, please contact the Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch at (317) 233-0178. Callers from within Indiana may call toll-free at 1-800-451-6027, ext. 3-0178.

Enclosures
FNPER.dot12/03/07



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March 26, 2012

Roben E. Roberts
Dow AgroSciences, LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN, 46268

Re: 097-31055-00259
Second Significant Revision to
F097-23643-00259

Dear Roben Roberts:

Dow AgroSciences, LLC was issued Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit (FESOP) Renewal No. F097-23643-00259 on September 27, 2007, for a stationary office, research and development facility located at 9330 Zionsville Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46268. On October 21, 2011, the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) received an application from Dow AgroSciences, LLC, to construct and operate several new natural gas-fired units within the existing insignificant laboratory and four (4) new natural gas-fired water heater units and to revise the permit to include an existing proof of concept kitchen that consists of various natural gas-fired combustion units. Dow AgroSciences, LLC also requested that the FESOP be revised to make a minor revision to the existing NO_x limit and to include new limits on CO and CO_{2e} (greenhouse gases) so that NO_x, CO, and CO_{2e} are limited to less than major source threshold levels. The attached Technical Support Document (TSD) provides additional explanation of the changes to the permit. Pursuant to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-8-11.1, these changes to the permit are required to be reviewed in accordance with the Significant Permit Revision (SPR) procedures of 326 IAC 2-8-11.1(f). Pursuant to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-8-11.1, a significant permit revision to this permit is hereby approved as described in the attached Technical Support Document (TSD).

The following construction conditions are applicable to the proposed project:

1. General Construction Conditions
The data and information supplied with the application shall be considered part of this source modification approval. Prior to any proposed change in construction which may affect the potential to emit (PTE) of the proposed project, the change must be approved by the Office of Air Quality (OAQ).
2. This approval to construct does not relieve the permittee of the responsibility to comply with the provisions of the Indiana Environmental Management Law (IC 13-11 through 13-20; 13-22 through 13-25; and 13-30), the Air Pollution Control Law (IC 13-17) and the rules promulgated thereunder, as well as other applicable local, state, and federal requirements.
3. Effective Date of the Permit
Pursuant to IC 13-15-5-3, this approval becomes effective upon its issuance.
4. Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-9 (Revocation), the Commissioner may revoke this approval if construction is not commenced within eighteen (18) months after receipt of this approval or if construction is suspended for a continuous period of one (1) year or more.
5. All requirements and conditions of this construction approval shall remain in effect unless modified in a manner consistent with procedures established pursuant to 326 IAC 2.

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-8-11.1, this permit shall be revised by incorporating the significant permit revision into the permit. All other conditions of the permit shall remain unchanged and in effect. Attached please find the entire revised permit.

This decision is subject to the Indiana Administrative Orders and Procedures Act - IC 4-21.5-3-5. If you have any questions on this matter, please contact Nathan Bell, of my staff, at 317-233-5670 or 1-800-451-6027, and ask for extension 3-5670.

Sincerely,



Iryn Callung, Section Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

Attachments: Technical Support Document and revised permit

IC/ncb

cc: File - Marion County
Marion County Health Department
U.S. EPA, Region V
Compliance and Enforcement Branch
Billing, Licensing and Training Section



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Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit Renewal OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

Dow AgroSciences, LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, Indiana 46268

(herein known as the Permittee) is hereby authorized to operate subject to the conditions contained herein, the source described in Section A (Source Summary) of this permit.

The Permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Noncompliance with any provisions of this permit is grounds for enforcement action; permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application. It shall not be a defense for the Permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit. An emergency does constitute an affirmative defense in an enforcement action provided the Permittee complies with the applicable requirements set forth in Section B, Emergency Provisions.

This permit is issued in accordance with 326 IAC 2 and 40 CFR Part 70 Appendix A and contains the conditions and provisions specified in 326 IAC 2-8 as required by 42 U.S.C. 7401, et. seq. (Clean Air Act as amended by the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments), 40 CFR Part 70.6, IC 13-15 and IC 13-17.

Indiana statutes from IC 13 and rules from 326 IAC, quoted in conditions in this permit, are those applicable at the time the permit was issued. The issuance or possession of this permit shall not alone constitute a defense against an alleged violation of any law, regulation or standard, except for the requirement to obtain a FESOP under 326 IAC 2-8.

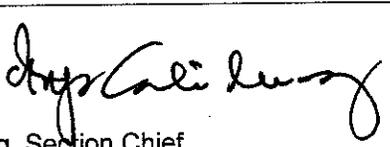
| | |
|--|---|
| Operation Permit No.: F097-23643-00259 | |
| Issued by: Original signed by Amanda Hennessy, for Felicia A. Robinson, Administrator Indianapolis Office of Environmental Services | Issuance Date: September 27, 2007 Expiration Date: September 27, 2017 |
| First Administrative Amendment No. 097-25871-00259, issued on January 11, 2008. Second Administrative Amendment No. 097-26514-00259, issued on May 21, 2008. Third Administrative Amendment No. 097-27834-00259, issued on June 3, 2009. First Significant Permit Revision No. 097-29093-00259, issued on June 9, 2010. | |
| Second Significant Permit Revision No. 097-31055-00259 | |
| Issued by:  Iryn Calilung, Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality | Issuance Date: March 26, 2012 Expiration Date: September 27, 2017 |

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| A. SOURCE SUMMARY | 5 |
| A.1 General Information [326 IAC 2-8-3(b)] | |
| A.2 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary [326 IAC 2-8-3(c)(3)] | |
| A.3 Insignificant Activities [326 IAC 2-7-1(21)][326 IAC 2-8-3(c)(3)(I)] | |
| A.4 FESOP Applicability [326 IAC 2-8-2] | |
| B. GENERAL CONDITIONS | 9 |
| B.1 Definitions [326 IAC 2-8-1] | |
| B.2 Permit Term [326 IAC 2-8-4(2)][326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5][IC 13-15-3-6(a)] | |
| B.3 Term of Conditions [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5] | |
| B.4 Enforceability [326 IAC 2-8-6] [IC 13-17-12] | |
| B.5 Severability [326 IAC 2-8-4(4)] | |
| B.6 Property Rights or Exclusive Privilege [326 IAC 2-8-4(5)(D)] | |
| B.7 Duty to Provide Information [326 IAC 2-8-4(5)(E)] | |
| B.8 Certification [326 IAC 2-8-3(d)][326 IAC 2-8-4(3)(C)(i)][326 IAC 2-8-5(1)] | |
| B.9 Annual Compliance Certification [326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)] | |
| B.10 Compliance Order Issuance [326 IAC 2-8-5(b)] | |
| B.11 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 1-6-3][326 IAC 2-8-4(9)] | |
| B.12 Emergency Provisions [326 IAC 2-8-12] | |
| B.13 Prior Permits Superseded [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5] | |
| B.14 Termination of Right to Operate [326 IAC 2-8-9][326 IAC 2-8-3(h)] | |
| B.15 Reserved | |
| B.16 Permit Modification, Reopening, Revocation and Reissuance, or Termination [326 IAC 2-8-4(5)(C)][326 IAC 2-8-7(a)][326 IAC 2-8-8] | |
| B.17 Permit Renewal [326 IAC 2-8-3(h)] | |
| B.18 Permit Amendment or Revision [326 IAC 2-8-10][326 IAC 2-8-11.1] | |
| B.19 Operational Flexibility [326 IAC 2-8-15][326 IAC 2-8-11.1] | |
| B.20 Source Modification Requirement [326 IAC 2-8-11.1] | |
| B.21 Inspection and Entry [326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(2)][IC 13-14-2-2][IC 13-17-3-2] [IC 13-30-3-1] | |
| B.22 Transfer of Ownership or Operational Control [326 IAC 2-8-10] | |
| B.23 Annual Fee Payment [326 IAC 2-7-19] [326 IAC 2-8-4(6)] [326 IAC 2-8-16] [326 IAC 2-1.1-7] | |
| B.24 Credible Evidence [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)][326 IAC 2-8-5][62 FR 8314] [326 IAC 1-1-6] | |
| C. SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS | 18 |
| Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-8-4(1)] | |
| C.1 Overall Source Limit [326 IAC 2-8] | |
| C.2 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1] | |
| C.3 Open Burning [326 IAC 4-1] [IC 13-17-9] | |
| C.4 Incineration [326 IAC 4-2] [326 IAC 9-1-2] | |
| C.5 Fugitive Dust Emissions [326 IAC 6-4] | |
| C.6 Asbestos Abatement Projects [326 IAC 14-10] [326 IAC 18] [40 CFR 61, Subpart M] | |
| Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)] | |
| C.7 Performance Testing [326 IAC 3-6] | |
| Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] | |
| C.8 Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] | |

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4][326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)]

- C.9 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)][326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)]
- C.10 Reserved
- C.11 Instrument Specifications [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)][326 IAC 2-8-5(1)]

Corrective Actions and Response Steps [326 IAC 2-8-4][326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)]

- C.12 Risk Management Plan [326 IAC 2-8-4] [40 CFR 68]
- C.13 Response to Excursions or Exceedances [326 IAC 2-8-4] [326 IAC 2-8-5]
- C.14 Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test [326 IAC 2-8-4] [326 IAC 2-8-5]

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)]

- C.15 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)] [326 IAC 2-8-5]
- C.16 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)(C)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

Stratospheric Ozone Protection

- C.17 Compliance with 40 CFR 82 and 326 IAC 22-1

D.1. EMISSIONS UNIT - FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS 25

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-8-4(1)]

- D.1.1 Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) [326 IAC 2-8-4]
- D.1.2 Carbon Monoxide (CO) [326 IAC 2-8-4]
- D.1.3 Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO₂e) [326 IAC 2-8-4][326 IAC 2-2]
- D.1.4 Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6-2-4]
- D.1.5 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-8-4(9)]

Compliance Determination Requirements

- D.1.6 Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)
- D.1.7 Carbon Monoxide (CO)
- D.1.8 Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO₂e)

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)] [326 IAC 2-8-16]

- D.1.9 Record Keeping Requirements
- D.1.10 Reporting Requirements

E.1 EMISSIONS UNIT - FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS 31

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-8-4(1)]

- E.1.1 New Source Performance Standards for Small-Commercial-Institutional-Steam Generating Units Requirements [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc] [326 IAC 12]

E.2 EMISSIONS UNIT - FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS 33

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-8-4(1)]

- E.2.1 General Provisions Relating to New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A][326 IAC 12-1]
- E.2.2 New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII][326 IAC 12]

E.3 EMISSIONS UNIT - FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS 34

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-8-4(1)]

- E.3.1 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

Certification 36
Emergency Occurrence Report 37
Quarterly Report Forms 39
Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report 42

- Attachment A: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc, New Source Performance Standards for Small-Commercial-Institutional-Steam Generating Units Requirements
- Attachment B: 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines
- Attachment C: 40 CFR 60, Subpart ZZZZ, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

SECTION A

SOURCE SUMMARY

This permit is based on information requested by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), Office of Air Quality (OAQ). The information describing the source contained in conditions A.1 through A.3 is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions. However, the Permittee should be aware that a physical change or a change in the method of operation that may render this descriptive information obsolete or inaccurate may trigger requirements for the Permittee to obtain additional permits or seek modification of this permit pursuant to 326 IAC 2, or change other applicable requirements presented in the permit application.

A.1 General Information [326 IAC 2-8-3(b)]

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary office, research and development facility.

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Source Address: | 9330 Zionsville Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46268 |
| General Source Phone Number: | (317)-337-3000 |
| SIC Code: | 8731 (Commercial Physical and Biological Research) |
| County Location: | Marion |
| Source Location Status: | Nonattainment for PM2.5 standard Attainment for all other criteria pollutants |
| Source Status: | Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit Program Minor Source, under PSD and Emission Offset Rules Minor Source, Section 112 of the Clean Air Act Not 1 of 28 Source Categories |

A.2 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary [326 IAC 2-8-3(c)(3)]

This stationary source consists of the following emission units and pollution control devices:

- (a) Emissions Unit ID 5309-01; Stack/Vent ID No. 306-1.
One (1) natural gas-fired Cleaver Brooks Boiler, with a maximum design rated heat input capacity of 29.3 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack/vent mentioned above, and an installation date of December 1991. Under New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), 40 CFR 60.40c, Subpart Dc, the boiler is considered a steam generating unit, with construction beginning after June 9, 1989, and with a maximum heat input capacity of 100 Million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) or less but greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr.
- (b) Emissions Unit ID 5309-02; Stack/Vent ID No. 306-1.
One (1) natural gas-fired Cleaver Brooks Boiler, with a maximum design rated heat input capacity of 29.3 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack/vent mentioned above, and an installation date of December 1991. Under New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), 40 CFR 60.40c, Subpart Dc, the boiler is considered a steam generating unit, with construction beginning after June 9, 1989, and with a maximum heat input capacity of 100 Million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) or less but greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr.
- (c) Emissions Unit ID 5309-03; Stack/Vent ID No. 306-1.
One (1) natural gas-fired Cleaver Brooks Boiler, with a maximum design rated heat input capacity of 33.5 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack/vent mentioned above, and an installation date of December 1991. Under New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), 40 CFR 60.40c, Subpart Dc, the boiler is considered a steam generating unit, with construction beginning after June 9, 1989, and with a maximum heat input capacity of 100 Million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) or less but greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr.

- (d) Emissions Unit ID 5309-04; Stack/Vent ID No. 306-1.
One (1) natural gas-fired Cleaver Brooks Boiler, with a maximum design rated heat input capacity of 33.5 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack/vent mentioned above, and an installation date of December 1991. Under New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), 40 CFR 60.40c, Subpart Dc, the boiler is considered a steam generating unit, with construction beginning after June 9, 1989, and with a maximum heat input capacity of 100 Million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) or less but greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr.
- (e) Emissions Unit ID 5309-05; Stack/Vent ID No. 306-1.
One (1) natural gas-fired Cleaver Brooks Boiler, with a maximum design rated heat input capacity of 33.5 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack/vent mentioned above, and an installation date of December 1991. Under New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), 40 CFR 60.40c, Subpart Dc, the boiler is considered a steam generating unit, with construction beginning after June 9, 1989, and with a maximum heat input capacity of 100 Million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) or less but greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr.
- (f) Emissions Unit ID 5309-06; Stack/Vent ID No. 306-1.
One (1) natural gas-fired Cleaver Brooks Boiler, with a maximum design rated heat input capacity of 33.5 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack/vent mentioned above, and an installation date of December 1991. Under New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), 40 CFR 60.40c, Subpart Dc, the boiler is considered a steam generating unit, with construction beginning after June 9, 1989, and with a maximum heat input capacity of 100 Million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) or less but greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr.
- (g) Emissions Unit ID 5309-07; Stack/Vent ID No. 308-1.
One (1) natural gas-fired Bryan Steam Corporation Boiler, with a maximum design rated heat input capacity of 10.5 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack/vent mentioned above, and an installation date of December 1993. Under New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), 40 CFR 60.40c, Subpart Dc, the boiler is considered a steam generating unit, with construction beginning after June 9, 1989, and with a maximum heat input capacity of 100 Million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) or less but greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr.
- (h) Emissions Unit ID 5309-08; Stack/Vent ID No. 308-1.
One (1) natural gas-fired Bryan Steam Corporation Boiler, with a maximum design rated heat input capacity of 10.5 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack/vent mentioned above, and an installation date of December 1993. Under New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), 40 CFR 60.40c, Subpart Dc, the boiler is considered a steam generating unit, with construction beginning after June 9, 1989, and with a maximum heat input capacity of 100 Million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) or less but greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr.
- (i) One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator, identified as Building 312 Emergency Generator, constructed in 2010, with a maximum capacity of 1,135 horsepower, and exhausting to stack Building 312 Genr.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII] and [326 IAC 12]. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ] and [326 IAC 20-82].
- (j) One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator, identified as Building 314 Emergency Generator, constructed in 2010, with a maximum capacity of 2,200 horsepower, and exhausting to stack Building 314 Genr.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII] and [326 IAC 12]. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ] and [326 IAC 20-82].

A.3 Insignificant Activities [326 IAC 2-7-1(21)] [326 IAC 2-8-3(c)(3)(I)]

This stationary source also includes the following insignificant activities:

- (a) Emissions Unit ID 301-DC.
Research and development of new plant, animal, and pharmaceutical formulations, pesticides and products. This emission unit includes, but is not limited to, a batch mixer and portable milling equipment. Particulate Matter is controlled by a baghouse identified as control equipment ID 301-DC.

- (b) Emissions Unit ID 5309-09; Stack/Vent ID No. 306-2.
One (1) diesel fuel-fired 1000 kW emergency generator, with a maximum capacity of 1341 hp, exhausting to stack/vent mentioned above, and an installation date of December 1993.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ] and [326 IAC 20-82].

- (c) Emissions Unit ID 5309-10; Stack/Vent ID No. 308-2.
One (1) diesel fuel-fired 1000 kW emergency generator, with a maximum capacity of 1341 hp, exhausting to stack/vent mentioned above, and an installation date of December 1993.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ] and [326 IAC 20-82].

- (d) Natural gas-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to, or less than, 10 MMBTU per hour, permitted in 1997, consisting of the following:
 - (1) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Building 301 Boiler, with a maximum heat input capacity of 1.5 MMBtu per hour
 - (2) Two (2) natural gas-fired boilers, identified as Building 304 Boilers A and B, with a maximum heat input capacity of 1.2 MMBtu per hour, each
 - (3) Two (2) natural gas-fired boilers, identified as Building 307, Boilers A and B, with a maximum heat input capacity of 4.185 MMBtu per hour, each
 - (4) Natural gas-fired furnaces and heaters, located in Buildings 302, 303, 305, and 310, with a combined maximum heat input capacity of 1.07 MMBtu per hour

- (e) Storage tanks with capacities less than, or equal to, 1,000 gallons and annual throughputs less than 12,000 gallons.

- (f) Closed loop heating and cooling systems.

- (g) Noncontact cooling tower systems with forced and induced draft not regulated under a NESHAP.

- (h) Replacement or repair of electrostatic precipitators, bags in baghouses, and filters in other air filtration equipment.

- (i) Blowdown for any of the following: sight glass; boiler; compressor; pump; and cooling tower.
- (j) On-site fire and emergency response training approved by the department.
- (k) Filter or coalescer media change out.
- (l) A laboratory as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(H) that includes natural gas-fired combustion units.
- (m) Soil handling associated with greenhouse research and development.
- (n) Two (2) natural gas-fired boilers, identified as Building 312 Boiler C and Boiler D, constructed in 2010, with a maximum capacity of 2.5 MMBtu per hour, each, and exhausting to stack Building 312 Blr.
- (o) Two (2) natural gas-fired boilers, identified as Building 312 Boiler A and Boiler B, constructed in 2010, with a maximum capacity of 7.0 MMBtu per hour, each, and exhausting to stack Building 312 Blr.
- (p) One (1) proof of concept kitchen, constructed in 2011, which includes natural gas-fired combustion units that exhaust to the atmosphere and that have a combined maximum heat input capacity of 1.50 MMBtu per hour.
- (q) Four (4) natural gas-fired water heaters, identified as WH1 through WH4, approved for construction in 2012, with a maximum heat input capacity of 0.199 MMBtu per hour, each, and exhausting to the atmosphere.

A.4 FESOP Applicability [326 IAC 2-8-2]

This stationary source, otherwise required to have a Part 70 permit as described in 326 IAC 2-7-2(a), has applied to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), Office of Air Quality (OAQ) to renew a Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit (FESOP).

SECTION B GENERAL CONDITIONS

B.1 Definitions [326 IAC 2-8-1]

Terms in this permit shall have the definition assigned to such terms in the referenced regulation. In the absence of definitions in the referenced regulation, the applicable definitions found in the statutes or regulations (IC 13-11, 326 IAC 1-2 and 326 IAC 2-7) shall prevail.

B.2 Permit Term [326 IAC 2-8-4(2)][326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5][IC 13-15-3-6(a)]

- (a) This permit, F097-23643-00259, is issued for a fixed term of ten (10) years from the issuance date of this permit, as determined in accordance with IC 4-21.5-3-5(f) and IC 13-15-5-3. Subsequent revisions, modifications, or amendments of this permit do not affect the expiration date of this permit.
- (b) If IDEM, OAQ, upon receiving a timely and complete renewal permit application, fails to issue or deny the permit renewal prior to the expiration date of this permit, this existing permit shall not expire and all terms and conditions shall continue in effect, until the renewal permit has been issued or denied.

B.3 Term of Conditions [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5]

Notwithstanding the permit term of a permit to construct, a permit to operate, or a permit modification, any condition established in a permit issued pursuant to a permitting program approved in the state implementation plan shall remain in effect until:

- (a) the condition is modified in a subsequent permit action pursuant to Title I of the Clean Air Act; or
- (b) the emission unit to which the condition pertains permanently ceases operation.

B.4 Enforceability [326 IAC 2-8-6] [IC 13-17-12]

Unless otherwise stated, all terms and conditions in this permit, including any provisions designed to limit the source's potential to emit, are enforceable by IDEM, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and by citizens in accordance with the Clean Air Act.

B.5 Severability [326 IAC 2-8-4(4)]

The provisions of this permit are severable; a determination that any portion of this permit is invalid shall not affect the validity of the remainder of the permit.

B.6 Property Rights or Exclusive Privilege [326 IAC 2-8-4(5)(D)]

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privilege.

B.7 Duty to Provide Information [326 IAC 2-8-4(5)(E)]

- (a) The Permittee shall furnish to IDEM, OAQ, within a reasonable time, any information that IDEM, OAQ may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. Upon request, the Permittee shall also furnish to IDEM, OAQ copies of records required to be kept by this permit.
- (b) For information furnished by the Permittee to IDEM, OAQ, the Permittee may include a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 326 IAC 17.1. When furnishing copies of requested records directly to U. S. EPA, the Permittee may assert a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 40 CFR 2, Subpart B.

B.8 Certification [326 IAC 2-8-3(d)][326 IAC 2-8-4(3)(C)(i)][326 IAC 2-8-5(1)]

- (a) A certification required by this permit meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) if:

- (1) it contains a certification by an "authorized individual", as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1), and
 - (2) the certification states that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.
- (b) The Permittee may use the attached Certification Form, or its equivalent with each submittal requiring certification. One (1) certification may cover multiple forms in one (1) submittal.
 - (c) An "authorized individual" is defined at 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

B.9 Annual Compliance Certification [326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)]

- (a) The Permittee shall annually submit a compliance certification report which addresses the status of the source's compliance with the terms and conditions contained in this permit, including emission limitations, standards, or work practices. All certifications shall cover the time period from January 1 to December 31 of the previous year, and shall be submitted no later than April 15 of each year to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
- (b) The annual compliance certification report required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.
- (c) The annual compliance certification report shall include the following:
 - (1) The appropriate identification of each term or condition of this permit that is the basis of the certification;
 - (2) The compliance status;
 - (3) Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;
 - (4) The methods used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period consistent with 326 IAC 2-8-4(3); and
 - (5) Such other facts, as specified in Sections D of this permit, as IDEM, OAQ may require to determine the compliance status of the source.

The submittal by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

B.10 Compliance Order Issuance [326 IAC 2-8-5(b)]

IDEM, OAQ may issue a compliance order to this Permittee upon discovery that this permit is in nonconformance with an applicable requirement. The order may require immediate compliance or contain a schedule for expeditious compliance with the applicable requirement.

B.11 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 1-6-3][326 IAC 2-8-4(9)]

- (a) A Preventive Maintenance Plan meets the requirements of 326 IAC 1-6-3 if it includes, at a minimum:
- (1) Identification of the individual(s) responsible for inspecting, maintaining, and repairing emission control devices;
 - (2) A description of the items or conditions that will be inspected and the inspection schedule for said items or conditions; and
 - (3) Identification and quantification of the replacement parts that will be maintained in inventory for quick replacement.

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

- (b) If required by specific condition(s) in Section D of this permit where no PMP was previously required, the Permittee shall prepare and maintain Preventive Maintenance Plans (PMPs) no later than ninety (90) days after issuance of this permit or ninety (90) days after initial start-up, whichever is later, including the following information on each facility:
- (1) Identification of the individual(s) responsible for inspecting, maintaining, and repairing emission control devices;
 - (2) A description of the items or conditions that will be inspected and the inspection schedule for said items or conditions; and
 - (3) Identification and quantification of the replacement parts that will be maintained in inventory for quick replacement.

If, due to circumstances beyond the Permittee's control, the PMPs cannot be prepared and maintained within the above time frame, the Permittee may extend the date an additional ninety (90) days provided the Permittee notifies:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

The PMP extension notification does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

- (c) A copy of the PMPs shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ upon request and within a reasonable time, and shall be subject to review and approval by IDEM, OAQ. IDEM, OAQ may require the Permittee to revise its PMPs whenever lack of proper maintenance causes or is the primary contributor to an exceedance of any limitation on emissions. The PMPs and their submittal do not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).
- (d) To the extent the Permittee is required by 40 CFR Part 60/63 to have an Operation Maintenance, and Monitoring (OMM) Plan for a unit, such Plan is deemed to satisfy the PMP requirements of 326 IAC 1-6-3 for that unit.

B.12 Emergency Provisions [326 IAC 2-8-12]

- (a) An emergency, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12), is not an affirmative defense for an action brought for noncompliance with a federal or state health-based emission limitation except as provided in 326 IAC 2-8-12.
- (b) An emergency, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12), constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with a health-based or technology-based emission limitation if the affirmative defense of an emergency is demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that describe the following:
- (1) An emergency occurred and the Permittee can, to the extent possible, identify the causes of the emergency;
 - (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
 - (3) During the period of an emergency, the Permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emission standards or other requirements in this permit;
 - (4) For each emergency lasting one (1) hour or more, the Permittee notified IDEM, OAQ, within four (4) daytime business hours after the beginning of the emergency, or after the emergency was discovered or reasonably should have been discovered;

Telephone Number: 1-800-451-6027 (ask for Office of Air Quality, Compliance and Enforcement Branch), or
Telephone Number: 317-233-0178 (ask for Office of Air Quality, Compliance and Enforcement Branch)
Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865

- (5) For each emergency lasting one (1) hour or more, the Permittee submitted the attached Emergency Occurrence Report Form or its equivalent, either by mail or facsimile to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

within two (2) working days of the time when emission limitations were exceeded due to the emergency.

The notice fulfills the requirement of 326 IAC 2-8-4(3)(C)(ii) and must contain the following:

- (A) A description of the emergency;
- (B) Any steps taken to mitigate the emissions; and
- (C) Corrective actions taken.

The notification which shall be submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

- (6) The Permittee immediately took all reasonable steps to correct the emergency.
- (c) In any enforcement proceeding, the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.
- (d) This emergency provision supersedes 326 IAC 1-6 (Malfunctions). This permit condition is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.
- (e) The Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency shall make records available upon request to ensure that failure to implement a PMP did not cause or contribute to an exceedance of any limitations on emissions. However, IDEM, OAQ may require that the Preventive Maintenance Plans required under 326 IAC 2-8-3(c)(6) be revised in response to an emergency.
- (f) Failure to notify IDEM, OAQ by telephone or facsimile of an emergency lasting more than one (1) hour in accordance with (b)(4) and (5) of this condition shall constitute a violation of 326 IAC 2-8 and any other applicable rules.
- (g) Operations may continue during an emergency only if the following conditions are met:
 - (1) If the emergency situation causes a deviation from a technology-based limit, the Permittee may continue to operate the affected emitting facilities during the emergency provided the Permittee immediately takes all reasonable steps to correct the emergency and minimize emissions.
 - (2) If an emergency situation causes a deviation from a health-based limit, the Permittee may not continue to operate the affected emissions facilities unless:
 - (A) The Permittee immediately takes all reasonable steps to correct the emergency situation and to minimize emissions; and
 - (B) Continued operation of the facilities is necessary to prevent imminent injury to persons, severe damage to equipment, substantial loss of capital investment, or loss of product or raw material of substantial economic value.

Any operations shall continue no longer than the minimum time required to prevent the situations identified in (g)(2)(B) of this condition.

B.13 Prior Permits Superseded [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5]

- (a) All terms and conditions of permits established prior to F097-23643-00259 and issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either:
 - (1) incorporated as originally stated,
 - (2) revised, or
 - (3) deleted.
- (b) All previous registrations and permits are superseded by this permit.

B.14 Termination of Right to Operate [326 IAC 2-8-9][326 IAC 2-8-3(h)]

The Permittee's right to operate this source terminates with the expiration of this permit unless a timely and complete renewal application is submitted at least nine (9) months prior to the date of expiration of the source's existing permit, consistent with 326 IAC 2-8-3(h) and 326 IAC 2-8-9.

B.15 Reserved

B.16 Permit Modification, Reopening, Revocation and Reissuance, or Termination [326 IAC 2-8-4(5)(C)][326 IAC 2-8-7(a)][326 IAC 2-8-8]

- (a) This permit may be modified, reopened, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this permit. [326 IAC 2-8-4(5)(C)] The notification by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).
- (b) This permit shall be reopened and revised under any of the circumstances listed in IC 13-15-7-2 or if IDEM, OAQ determines any of the following:
- (1) That this permit contains a material mistake.
 - (2) That inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions.
 - (3) That this permit must be revised or revoked to assure compliance with an applicable requirement. [326 IAC 2-8-8(a)]
- (c) Proceedings by IDEM, OAQ to reopen and revise this permit shall follow the same procedures as apply to initial permit issuance and shall affect only those parts of this permit for which cause to reopen exists. Such reopening and revision shall be made as expeditiously as practicable. [326 IAC 2-8-8(b)]
- (d) The reopening and revision of this permit, under 326 IAC 2-8-8(a), shall not be initiated before notice of such intent is provided to the Permittee by IDEM, OAQ at least thirty (30) days in advance of the date this permit is to be reopened, except that IDEM, OAQ may provide a shorter time period in the case of an emergency. [326 IAC 2-8-8(c)]

B.17 Permit Renewal [326 IAC 2-8-3(h)]

- (a) The application for renewal shall be submitted using the application form or forms prescribed by IDEM, OAQ and shall include the information specified in 326 IAC 2-8-3. Such information shall be included in the application for each emission unit at this source, except those emission units included on the trivial or insignificant activities list contained in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21) and 326 IAC 2-7-1(40). The renewal application does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

Request for renewal shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

- (b) A timely renewal application is one that is:
 - (1) Submitted at least nine (9) months prior to the date of the expiration of this permit; and
 - (2) If the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.
- (c) If the Permittee submits a timely and complete application for renewal of this permit, the source's failure to have a permit is not a violation of 326 IAC 2-8 until IDEM, OAQ takes final action on the renewal application, except that this protection shall cease to apply if, subsequent to the completeness determination, the Permittee fails to submit by the deadline specified, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-8-3(g), in writing by IDEM, OAQ any additional information identified as being needed to process the application.

B.18 Permit Amendment or Revision [326 IAC 2-8-10][326 IAC 2-8-11.1]

- (a) Permit amendments and revisions are governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-10 or 326 IAC 2-8-11.1 whenever the Permittee seeks to amend or modify this permit.
- (b) Any application requesting an amendment or modification of this permit shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

Any such application does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).
- (c) The Permittee may implement administrative amendment changes addressed in the request for an administrative amendment immediately upon submittal of the request. [326 IAC 2-8-10(b)(3)]

B.19 Operational Flexibility [326 IAC 2-8-15][326 IAC 2-8-11.1]

- (a) The Permittee may make any change or changes at the source that are described in 326 IAC 2-8-15(b) and (c) without a prior permit revision, if each of the following conditions is met:
 - (1) The changes are not modifications under any provision of Title I of the Clean Air Act;
 - (2) Any approval required by 326 IAC 2-8-11.1 has been obtained;
 - (3) The changes do not result in emissions which exceed the limitations provided in this permit (whether expressed herein as a rate of emissions or in terms of total emissions);
 - (4) The Permittee notifies the:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality

100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

and

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region V
Air and Radiation Division, Regulation Development Branch - Indiana (AR-18J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590

in advance of the change by written notification at least ten (10) days in advance of the proposed change. The Permittee shall attach every such notice to the Permittee's copy of this permit; and

- (5) The Permittee maintains records on-site, on a rolling five (5) year basis, which document all such changes and emission trades that are subject to 326 IAC 2-8-15(b)(1) and (c). The Permittee shall make such records available, upon reasonable request, for public review.

Such records shall consist of all information required to be submitted to IDEM, OAQ in the notices specified in 326 IAC 2-8-15(b)(1) and (c).

- (b) Emission Trades [326 IAC 2-8-15(b)]
The Permittee may trade emissions increases and decreases at the source, where the applicable SIP provides for such emission trades without requiring a permit revision, subject to the constraints of Section (a) of this condition and those in 326 IAC 2-8-15(b).
- (c) Alternative Operating Scenarios [326 IAC 2-8-15(c)]
The Permittee may make changes at the source within the range of alternative operating scenarios that are described in the terms and conditions of this permit in accordance with 326 IAC 2-8-4(7). No prior notification of IDEM, OAQ, or U.S. EPA is required.
- (d) Backup fuel switches specifically addressed in, and limited under, Section D of this permit shall not be considered alternative operating scenarios. Therefore, the notification requirements of part (a) of this condition do not apply.

B.20 Source Modification Requirement [326 IAC 2-8-11.1]

A modification, construction, or reconstruction is governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2.

B.21 Inspection and Entry [326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(2)][IC 13-14-2-2][IC 13-17-3-2][IC 13-30-3-1]

Upon presentation of proper identification cards, credentials, and other documents as may be required by law, and subject to the Permittee's right under all applicable laws and regulations to assert that the information collected by the agency is confidential and entitled to be treated as such, the Permittee shall allow IDEM, OAQ, U.S. EPA, or an authorized representative to perform the following:

- (a) Enter upon the Permittee's premises where a FESOP source is located, or emissions related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- (b) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

- (c) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, inspect, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit;
- (d) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, sample or monitor, at reasonable times, substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements; and
- (e) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, utilize any photographic, recording, testing, monitoring, or other equipment for the purpose of assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements.

B.22 Transfer of Ownership or Operational Control [326 IAC 2-8-10]

- (a) The Permittee must comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-10 whenever the Permittee seeks to change the ownership or operational control of the source and no other change in the permit is necessary.
- (b) Any application requesting a change in the ownership or operational control of the source shall contain a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between the current and new Permittee. The application shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

Any such application does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).
- (c) The Permittee may implement administrative amendment changes addressed in the request for an administrative amendment immediately upon submittal of the request. [326 IAC 2-8-10(b)(3)]

B.23 Annual Fee Payment [326 IAC 2-7-19] [326 IAC 2-8-4(6)] [326 IAC 2-8-16][326 IAC 2-1.1-7]

- (a) The Permittee shall pay annual fees to IDEM, OAQ no later than thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of a billing. Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-19(b), if the Permittee does not receive a bill from IDEM, OAQ the applicable fee is due April 1 of each year.
- (b) Failure to pay may result in administrative enforcement action or revocation of this permit.
- (c) The Permittee may call the following telephone numbers: 1-800-451-6027 or 317-233-4230 (ask for OAQ, Billing, Licensing, and Training Section), to determine the appropriate permit fee.

B.24 Credible Evidence [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)][326 IAC 2-8-5][62 FR 8314] [326 IAC 1-1-6]

For the purpose of submitting compliance certifications or establishing whether or not the Permittee has violated or is in violation of any condition of this permit, nothing in this permit shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information relevant to whether the Permittee would have been in compliance with the condition of this permit if the appropriate performance or compliance test or procedure had been performed.

SECTION C SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS

Entire Source

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-8-4(1)]

C.1 Overall Source Limit [326 IAC 2-8]

The purpose of this permit is to limit this source's potential to emit to less than major source levels for the purpose of Section 502(a) of the Clean Air Act.

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-8:
- (1) The potential to emit any regulated pollutant, except particulate matter (PM) and greenhouse gases (GHGs), from the entire source shall be limited to less than one hundred (100) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period.
 - (2) The potential to emit any individual hazardous air pollutant (HAP) from the entire source shall be limited to less than ten (10) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period; and
 - (3) The potential to emit any combination of HAPs from the entire source shall be limited to less than twenty-five (25) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period.
 - (4) The potential to emit greenhouse gases (GHGs) from the entire source shall be limited to less than one hundred thousand (100,000) tons of CO₂ equivalent emissions (CO₂e) per twelve (12) consecutive month period.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), the potential to emit particulate matter (PM) from the entire source shall be limited to less than two hundred fifty (250) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period.
- (c) This condition shall include all emission points at this source including those that are insignificant as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21). The source shall be allowed to add insignificant activities not already listed in this permit, provided that the source's potential to emit does not exceed the above specified limits.
- (d) Section D of this permit contains independently enforceable provisions to satisfy this requirement.

C.2 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 5-1-2 (Opacity Limitations), except as provided in 326 IAC 5-1-1 (Applicability) and 326 IAC 5-1-3 (Temporary Alternative Opacity Limitations), opacity shall meet the following, unless otherwise stated in this permit:

- (a) Opacity shall not exceed an average of thirty percent (30%) in any one (1) six (6) minute averaging period as determined in 326 IAC 5-1-4.
- (b) Opacity shall not exceed sixty percent (60%) for more than a cumulative total of fifteen (15) minutes (sixty (60) readings as measured according to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9 or fifteen (15) one (1) minute nonoverlapping integrated averages for a continuous opacity monitor) in a six (6) hour period.

C.3 Open Burning [326 IAC 4-1] [IC 13-17-9]

The Permittee shall not open burn any material except as provided in 326 IAC 4-1-3, 326 IAC 4-1-4 or 326 IAC 4-1-6. The previous sentence notwithstanding, the Permittee may open burn in accordance with an open burning approval issued by the Commissioner under 326 IAC 4-1-4.1.

C.4 Incineration [326 IAC 4-2] [326 IAC 9-1-2]

The Permittee shall not operate an incinerator except as provided in 326 IAC 4-2 or in this permit. The Permittee shall not operate a refuse incinerator or refuse burning equipment except as provided in 326 IAC 9-1-2 or in this permit.

C.5 Fugitive Dust Emissions [326 IAC 6-4]

The Permittee shall not allow fugitive dust to escape beyond the property line or boundaries of the property, right-of-way, or easement on which the source is located, in a manner that would violate 326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions).

C.6 Asbestos Abatement Projects [326 IAC 14-10] [326 IAC 18] [40 CFR 61, Subpart M]

- (a) Notification requirements apply to each owner or operator. If the combined amount of regulated asbestos containing material (RACM) to be stripped, removed or disturbed is at least 260 linear feet on pipes or 160 square feet on other facility components, or at least thirty-five (35) cubic feet on all facility components, then the notification requirements of 326 IAC 14-10-3 are mandatory. All demolition projects require notification whether or not asbestos is present.
- (b) The Permittee shall ensure that a written notification is sent on a form provided by the Commissioner at least ten (10) working days before asbestos stripping or removal work or before demolition begins, per 326 IAC 14-10-3, and shall update such notice as necessary, including, but not limited to the following:
- (1) When the amount of affected asbestos containing material increases or decreases by at least twenty percent (20%); or
 - (2) If there is a change in the following:
 - (A) Asbestos removal or demolition start date;
 - (B) Removal or demolition contractor; or
 - (C) Waste disposal site.
- (c) The Permittee shall ensure that the notice is postmarked or delivered according to the guidelines set forth in 326 IAC 14-10-3(2).
- (d) The notice to be submitted shall include the information enumerated in 326 IAC 14-10-3(3).

All required notifications shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

The notice shall include a signed certification from the owner or operator that the information provided in this notification is correct and that only Indiana licensed workers

and project supervisors will be used to implement the asbestos removal project. The notifications do not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

- (e) **Procedures for Asbestos Emission Control**
The Permittee shall comply with the applicable emission control procedures in 326 IAC 14-10-4 and 40 CFR 61.145(c). Per 326 IAC 14-10-1, emission control requirements are applicable for any removal or disturbance of RACM greater than three (3) linear feet on pipes or three (3) square feet on any other facility components or a total of at least 0.75 cubic feet on all facility components.
- (f) **Demolition and Renovation**
The Permittee shall thoroughly inspect the affected facility or part of the facility where the demolition or renovation will occur for the presence of asbestos pursuant to 40 CFR 61.145(a).
- (g) **Indiana Licensed Asbestos Inspector**
The Permittee shall comply with 326 IAC 14-10-1(a) that requires the owner or operator, prior to a renovation/demolition, to use an Indiana Licensed Asbestos Inspector to thoroughly inspect the affected portion of the facility for the presence of asbestos.

Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)]

C.7 Performance Testing [326 IAC 3-6]

- (a) For performance testing required by this permit, a test protocol, except as provided elsewhere in this permit, shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

no later than thirty-five (35) days prior to the intended test date. The protocol submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).
- (b) The Permittee shall notify IDEM, OAQ of the actual test date at least fourteen (14) days prior to the actual test date. The notification submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).
- (c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-6-4(b), all test reports must be received by IDEM, OAQ not later than forty-five (45) days after the completion of the testing. An extension may be granted by IDEM, OAQ if the Permittee submits to IDEM, OAQ a reasonable written explanation not later than five (5) days prior to the end of the initial forty-five (45) day period.

Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

C.8 Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

The commissioner may require stack testing, monitoring, or reporting at any time to assure compliance with all applicable requirements by issuing an order under 326 IAC 2-1.1-11. Any monitoring or testing shall be performed in accordance with 326 IAC 3 or other methods approved by the commissioner or the U. S. EPA.

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4][326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)]

C.9 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)][326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)]

Unless otherwise specified in this permit, for all monitoring requirements not already legally required, the Permittee shall be allowed up to ninety (90) days from the date of permit issuance or of initial start-up, whichever is later, to begin such monitoring. If due to circumstances beyond the Permittee's control, any monitoring equipment required by this permit cannot be installed and operated no later than ninety (90) days after permit issuance or the date of initial startup, whichever is later, the Permittee may extend the compliance schedule related to the equipment for an additional ninety (90) days provided the Permittee notifies:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

in writing, prior to the end of the initial ninety (90) day compliance schedule, with full justification of the reasons for the inability to meet this date.

The notification which shall be submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

Unless otherwise specified in the approval for the new emission unit(s), compliance monitoring for new emission units or emission units added through a permit revision shall be implemented when operation begins.

C.10 Reserved

C.11 Instrument Specifications [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)][326 IAC 2-8-5(1)]

- (a) When required by any condition of this permit, an analog instrument used to measure a parameter related to the operation of an air pollution control device shall have a scale such that the expected maximum reading for the normal range shall be no less than twenty percent (20%) of full scale.
- (b) The Permittee may request that the IDEM, OAQ approve the use of an instrument that does not meet the above specifications provided the Permittee can demonstrate that an alternative instrument specification will adequately ensure compliance with permit conditions requiring the measurement of the parameters.

Corrective Actions and Response Steps [326 IAC 2-8-4][326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)]

C.12 Risk Management Plan [326 IAC 2-8-4] [40 CFR 68]

If a regulated substance, as defined in 40 CFR 68, is present at a source in more than a threshold quantity, the Permittee must comply with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 68.

C.13 Response to Excursions or Exceedances [326 IAC 2-8-4] [326 IAC 2-8-5]

Upon detecting an excursion where a response step is required by the D Section or an exceedance of a limitation in this permit:

- (a) The Permittee shall take reasonable response steps to restore operation of the emissions unit (including any control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing excess emissions.

- (b) The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction. The response may include, but is not limited to, the following:
 - (1) initial inspection and evaluation;
 - (2) recording that operations returned or are returning to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system); or
 - (3) any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to normal or usual manner of operation.
- (c) A determination of whether the Permittee has used acceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance will be based on information available, which may include, but is not limited to, the following:
 - (1) monitoring results;
 - (2) review of operation and maintenance procedures and records; and/or
 - (3) inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.
- (d) Failure to take reasonable response steps shall be considered a deviation from the permit.
- (e) The Permittee shall record the reasonable response steps taken.

C.14 Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test [326 IAC 2-8-4][326 IAC 2-8-5]

- (a) When the results of a stack test performed in conformance with Section C - Performance Testing, of this permit exceed the level specified in any condition of this permit, the Permittee shall submit a description of its response actions to IDEM, OAQ, no later than seventy-five (75) days after the date of the test.
- (b) A retest to demonstrate compliance shall be performed no later than one hundred eighty (180) days after the date of the test. Should the Permittee demonstrate to IDEM, OAQ that retesting in one hundred eighty (180) days is not practicable, IDEM, OAQ may extend the retesting deadline.
- (c) IDEM, OAQ reserves the authority to take any actions allowed under law in response to noncompliant stack tests.

The response action documents submitted pursuant to this condition do require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)]

C.15 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)] [326 IAC 2-8-5]

- (a) Records of all required monitoring data, reports and support information required by this permit shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes the following:
 - (AA) All calibration and maintenance records.
 - (BB) All original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation.
 - (CC) Copies of all reports required by the FESOP.

Records of required monitoring information include the following:

- (AA) The date, place, as defined in this permit, and time of sampling or measurements.
- (BB) The dates analyses were performed.
- (CC) The company or entity that performed the analyses.
- (DD) The analytical techniques or methods used.
- (EE) The results of such analyses.
- (FF) The operating conditions as existing at the time of sampling or measurement.

These records shall be physically present or electronically accessible at the source location for a minimum of three (3) years. The records may be stored elsewhere for the remaining two (2) years as long as they are available upon request. If the Commissioner makes a request for records to the Permittee, the Permittee shall furnish the records to the Commissioner within a reasonable time.

- (b) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, for all record keeping requirements not already legally required, the Permittee shall be allowed up to ninety (90) days from the date of permit issuance or the date of initial start-up, whichever is later, to begin such record keeping.

C.16 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)(C)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

- (a) The Permittee shall submit the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report or its equivalent. Proper notice submittal under Section B – Emergency Provisions satisfies the reporting requirements of this paragraph. Any deviation from permit requirements, the date(s) of each deviation, the cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported except that a deviation required to be reported pursuant to an applicable requirement that exists independent of this permit, shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and does not need to be included in this report. This report shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the reporting period. The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report shall include a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1). A deviation is an exceedance of a permit limitation or a failure to comply with a requirement of the permit.
- (b) The address for report submittal is:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
- (c) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, any notice, report, or other submission required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.
- (d) Reserved
- (e) Reporting periods are based on calendar years, unless otherwise specified in this permit. For the purpose of this permit "calendar year" means the twelve (12) month period from January 1 to December 31 inclusive.

Stratospheric Ozone Protection

C.16 Compliance with 40 CFR 82 and 326 IAC 22-1

Pursuant to 40 CFR 82 (Protection of Stratospheric Ozone), Subpart F, except as provided for motor vehicle air conditioners in Subpart B, the Permittee shall comply with applicable standards for recycling and emissions reduction.

SECTION D.1 EMISSIONS UNIT -- FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-8-4(10)]:

- (a) Emissions Unit ID 5309-01; Stack/Vent ID No. 306-1.
One (1) natural gas-fired Cleaver Brooks Boiler, with a maximum design rated heat input capacity of 29.3 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack/vent mentioned above, and an installation date of December 1991. Under New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), 40 CFR 60.40c, Subpart Dc, the boiler is considered a steam generating unit, with construction beginning after June 9, 1989, and with a maximum heat input capacity of 100 Million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) or less but greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr.
- (b) Emissions Unit ID 5309-02; Stack/Vent ID No. 306-1.
One (1) natural gas-fired Cleaver Brooks Boiler, with a maximum design rated heat input capacity of 29.3 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack/vent mentioned above, and an installation date of December 1991. Under New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), 40 CFR 60.40c, Subpart Dc, the boiler is considered a steam generating unit, with construction beginning after June 9, 1989, and with a maximum heat input capacity of 100 Million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) or less but greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr.
- (c) Emissions Unit ID 5309-03; Stack/Vent ID No. 306-1.
One (1) natural gas-fired Cleaver Brooks Boiler, with a maximum design rated heat input capacity of 33.5 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack/vent mentioned above, and an installation date of December 1991. Under New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), 40 CFR 60.40c, Subpart Dc, the boiler is considered a steam generating unit, with construction beginning after June 9, 1989, and with a maximum heat input capacity of 100 Million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) or less but greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr.
- (d) Emissions Unit ID 5309-04; Stack/Vent ID No. 306-1.
One (1) natural gas-fired Cleaver Brooks Boiler, with a maximum design rated heat input capacity of 33.5 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack/vent mentioned above, and an installation date of December 1991. Under New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), 40 CFR 60.40c, Subpart Dc, the boiler is considered a steam generating unit, with construction beginning after June 9, 1989, and with a maximum heat input capacity of 100 Million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) or less but greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr.
- (e) Emissions Unit ID 5309-05; Stack/Vent ID No. 306-1.
One (1) natural gas-fired Cleaver Brooks Boiler, with a maximum design rated heat input capacity of 33.5 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack/vent mentioned above, and an installation date of December 1991. Under New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), 40 CFR 60.40c, Subpart Dc, the boiler is considered a steam generating unit, with construction beginning after June 9, 1989, and with a maximum heat input capacity of 100 Million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) or less but greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr.
- (f) Emissions Unit ID 5309-06; Stack/Vent ID No. 306-1.
One (1) natural gas-fired Cleaver Brooks Boiler, with a maximum design rated heat input capacity of 33.5 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack/vent mentioned above, and an installation date of December 1991. Under New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), 40 CFR 60.40c, Subpart Dc, the boiler is considered a steam generating unit, with construction beginning after June 9, 1989, and with a maximum heat input capacity of 100 Million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) or less but greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr.

(The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-8-4(10)] (continued):

- (g) Emissions Unit ID 5309-07; Stack/Vent ID No. 308-1.
One (1) natural gas-fired Bryan Steam Corporation Boiler, with a maximum design rated heat input capacity of 10.5 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack/vent mentioned above, and an installation date of December 1993. Under New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), 40 CFR 60.40c, Subpart Dc, the boiler is considered a steam generating unit, with construction beginning after June 9, 1989, and with a maximum heat input capacity of 100 Million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) or less but greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr.
- (h) Emissions Unit ID 5309-08; Stack/Vent ID No. 308-1.
One (1) natural gas-fired Bryan Steam Corporation Boiler, with a maximum design rated heat input capacity of 10.5 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack/vent mentioned above, and an installation date of December 1993. Under New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), 40 CFR 60.40c, Subpart Dc, the boiler is considered a steam generating unit, with construction beginning after June 9, 1989, and with a maximum heat input capacity of 100 Million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) or less but greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr.
- (i) One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator, identified as Building 312 Emergency Generator, constructed in 2010, with a maximum capacity of 1,135 horsepower, and exhausting to stack Building 312 Genr.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII] and [326 IAC 12]. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ] and [326 IAC 20-82].
- (j) One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator, identified as Building 314 Emergency Generator, constructed in 2010, with a maximum capacity of 2,200 horsepower, and exhausting to stack Building 314 Genr.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII] and [326 IAC 12]. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ] and [326 IAC 20-82].

Insignificant Activities:

- (b) Emissions Unit ID 5309-09; Stack/Vent ID No. 306-2.
One (1) diesel fuel-fired 1000 kW emergency generator, with a maximum capacity of 1341 hp, exhausting to stack/vent mentioned above, and an installation date of December 1993.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ] and [326 IAC 20-82].
- (c) Emissions Unit ID 5309-10; Stack/Vent ID No. 308-2.
One (1) diesel fuel-fired 1000 kW emergency generator, with a maximum capacity of 1341 hp, exhausting to stack/vent mentioned above, and an installation date of December 1993.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ] and [326 IAC 20-82].

(The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-8-4(10)] (continued):

- (d) Natural gas-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to, or less than, 10 MMBTU per hour, permitted in 1997, consisting of the following:
 - (1) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Building 301 Boiler, with a maximum heat input capacity of 1.5 MMBtu per hour
 - (2) Two (2) natural gas-fired boilers, identified as Building 304 Boilers A and B, with a maximum heat input capacity of 1.2 MMBtu per hour, each
 - (3) Two (2) natural gas-fired boilers, identified as Building 307, Boilers A and B, with a maximum heat input capacity of 4.185 MMBtu per hour, each
 - (4) Natural gas-fired furnaces and heaters, located in Buildings 302, 303, 305, and 310, with a combined maximum heat input capacity of 1.07 MMBtu per hour
- (l) A laboratory as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(H) that includes natural gas-fired combustion units.
- (n) Two (2) natural gas-fired boilers, identified as Building 312 Boiler C and Boiler D, constructed in 2010, with a maximum capacity of 2.5 MMBtu per hour, each, and exhausting to stack Building 312 Blr.
- (o) Two (2) natural gas-fired boilers, identified as Building 312 Boiler A and Boiler B, constructed in 2010, with a maximum capacity of 7.0 MMBtu per hour, each, and exhausting to stack Building 312 Blr.
- (p) One (1) proof of concept kitchen, constructed in 2011, which includes natural gas-fired combustion units that exhaust to the atmosphere and that have a combined maximum heat input capacity of 1.50 MMBtu per hour.
- (q) Four (4) natural gas-fired water heaters, identified as WH1 through WH4, approved for construction in 2012, with a maximum heat input capacity of 0.199 MMBtu per hour, each, and exhausting to the atmosphere.

(The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-8-4(1)]

D.1.1 Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) [326 IAC 2-8-4]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-8-4, NOx emissions from all fuel combustion equipment at the source shall be less than 100 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with this limit, combined with the NOx emissions from all other emission units at the source, shall limit the total NOx emissions from the entire source to less than 100 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period and shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70 Permits) not applicable.

D.1.2 Carbon Monoxide (CO) [326 IAC 2-8-4]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-8-4, CO emissions from all fuel combustion equipment at the source shall be less than 100 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with this limit, combined with the CO emissions from all other emission units at the source, shall limit the total CO emissions from the entire source to less than 100 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period and shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70 Permits) not applicable.

D.1.3 Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO₂e) [326 IAC 2-8-4][326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-8-4, CO₂e emissions from all fuel combustion equipment at the source shall be less than 100,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with this limit, combined with the CO₂e emissions from all other emission units at the source, shall limit the total CO₂e emissions from the entire source to less than 100,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period and shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70 Permits) and 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)) not applicable.

D.1.4 Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6-2-4]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4 (Emission limitations for facilities specified in 326 IAC 6-2-1(d)), the following limitations apply to each of the boilers listed below, as follows:

- (a) PM emissions from each Emissions Unit 5309-01 through 5309-06 boilers shall not exceed 0.28 lb/MMBTU based on a maximum heat input capacity of 192.6 MMBtu/hr (Q).
- (b) PM emissions from each Emissions Unit 5309-07 and 5309-08 boilers shall not exceed 0.27 lb/MMBTU based on a maximum heat input capacity of 213.6 MMBtu/hr (Q).
- (c) PM emissions from the natural gas-fired boilers identified as Building 301 Boiler, Building 304 Boilers A and B, and Building 307 Boilers A and B shall not exceed 0.27 pounds per MMBtu heat input based on a maximum heat input capacity of 225.87 MMBtu/hr (Q).
- (d) PM emissions from the natural gas-fired boilers identified as Building 312 Boilers A, B, C and D shall not exceed 0.26 pounds per MMBtu heat input based on a maximum heat input capacity of 244.87 MMBtu/hr (Q).
- (e) PM emissions from the indirect heating units associated with the proof of concept kitchen shall not exceed 0.26 pounds per MMBtu heat input based on a total source maximum heat input capacity of 246.37 MMBtu/hr (Q).
- (f) PM emissions from the water heaters (WH1 through WH4) shall not exceed 0.26 pounds per MMBtu heat input based on a total source maximum heat input capacity of 247.166 MMBtu/hr (Q).

The PM emission limits for the natural gas-fired boilers were determined using the following equation, pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4(a):

$$Pt = \frac{1.09}{Q^{0.26}}$$

Where:

Pt = Pounds of particulate matter emitted per million Btu (lb/MMBTu) heat input.

Q = Total source maximum operating capacity rating in million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hr) heat input. The maximum operating capacity rating is defined as the maximum capacity at which the facility is operated or the nameplate capacity, whichever is specified in the facility's permit application, except when some lower capacity is contained in the facility's operation permit; in which case, the capacity specified in the operation permit shall be used.

D.1.5 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-8-4(9)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for the diesel-fired generators, identified as Building 312 Emergency Generator, Building 314 Emergency Generator, 5309-09 and 5309-10, and the significant natural gas-fired boilers, identified as 5309-01 through 5309-08. Section B – Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the preventive maintenance Plan required by this condition.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.1.6 Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)

In order to comply with Condition D.1.1, the Permittee shall calculate NO_x emissions using the following equation:

$$NO_x = \frac{G(EG_{NO_x}) + D(ED_{NO_x})}{2000 \text{ pounds/ton}}$$

where:

NO_x = tons of NO_x emissions for a reporting period
G = million cubic feet of natural gas used during a reporting period
D = gallons of diesel fuel used during a reporting period
EG_{NO_x} = 100 pounds of NO_x per million cubic feet of natural gas
ED_{NO_x} = 0.438 pounds of NO_x per gallon of diesel fuel

D.1.7 Carbon Monoxide (CO)

In order to comply with Condition D.1.2, the Permittee shall calculate CO emissions using the following equation:

$$CO = \frac{G(EG_{CO}) + D(ED_{CO})}{2000 \text{ pounds/ton}}$$

where:

CO = tons of CO emissions for a reporting period
G = million cubic feet of natural gas used during a reporting period
D = gallons of diesel fuel used during a reporting period
EG_{CO} = 84 pounds of CO per million cubic feet of natural gas
ED_{CO} = 0.116 pounds of CO per gallon of diesel fuel

D.1.8 Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO₂e)

In order to comply with Condition D.1.2, the Permittee shall calculate CO₂e emissions using the following equation:

$$CO_2e = \frac{G(EG_{CO_2e}) + D(ED_{CO_2e})}{2000 \text{ pounds/ton}}$$

where:

CO₂e = tons of CO₂e emissions for a reporting period
G = million cubic feet of natural gas used during a reporting period
D = gallons of diesel fuel used during a reporting period

CO₂e Emission Factors:

EG_{CO₂e} = 120,730 pounds of CO₂e per million cubic feet of natural gas

ED_{CO₂e} = 22.69 pounds of CO₂e per gallon of diesel fuel

The CO₂e emission factors are derived as follows:

$$EG_{CO_2e} = \sum [(EG_{CO_2} * GWP_{CO_2}) + (EG_{CH_4} * GWP_{CH_4}) + (EG_{N_2O} * GWP_{N_2O})]$$

$$ED_{CO_2e} = \sum [(ED_{CO_2} * GWP_{CO_2}) + (ED_{CH_4} * GWP_{CH_4}) + (ED_{N_2O} * GWP_{N_2O})]$$

where:

CO₂ Emission Factors:

EG_{CO₂} = 120,000 pounds of CO₂ per million cubic feet of natural gas

ED_{CO₂} = 22.61 pounds of CO₂ per gallon of diesel fuel

CH₄ Emission Factors:

EG_{CH₄} = 2.3 pounds of CH₄ per million cubic feet of natural gas

ED_{CH₄} = 0.00111 pounds of CH₄ per gallon of diesel fuel

N₂O Emission Factors:

EG_{N₂O} = 2.2 pounds of N₂O per million cubic feet of natural gas

ED_{N₂O} = 0.000181 pounds of N₂O per gallon of diesel fuel

Global Warming Potentials (GWP):

GWP_{CO₂} = 1

GWP_{CH₄} = 21

GWP_{N₂O} = 310

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)] [326 IAC 2-8-16]

D.1.9 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document the compliance status with Conditions D.1.1, D.1.2, and D.1.3, the Permittee shall maintain records of the amount of natural gas burned (in million cubic feet) and the amount of diesel fuel burned (in gallons) in all fuel combustion equipment at the source, as well as, the calculated NO_x, CO, and CO₂e emissions from all fuel combustion equipment at the source each month and each compliance period.
- (b) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements of this permit contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition.

D.1.10 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Conditions D.1.1, D.1.2, and D.1.3 shall be submitted using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, no later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. Section C - General Reporting contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

SECTION E.1 EMISSIONS UNIT -- FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-8-4(10)]:

- (a) Emissions Unit ID 5309-01; Stack/Vent ID No. 306-1.
One (1) natural gas-fired Cleaver Brooks Boiler, with a maximum design rated heat input capacity of 29.3 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack/vent mentioned above, and an installation date of December 1991. Under New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), 40 CFR 60.40c, Subpart Dc, the boiler is considered a steam generating unit, with construction beginning after June 9, 1989, and with a maximum heat input capacity of 100 Million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) or less but greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr.
- (b) Emissions Unit ID 5309-02; Stack/Vent ID No. 306-1.
One (1) natural gas-fired Cleaver Brooks Boiler, with a maximum design rated heat input capacity of 29.3 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack/vent mentioned above, and an installation date of December 1991. Under New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), 40 CFR 60.40c, Subpart Dc, the boiler is considered a steam generating unit, with construction beginning after June 9, 1989, and with a maximum heat input capacity of 100 Million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) or less but greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr.
- (c) Emissions Unit ID 5309-03; Stack/Vent ID No. 306-1.
One (1) natural gas-fired Cleaver Brooks Boiler, with a maximum design rated heat input capacity of 33.5 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack/vent mentioned above, and an installation date of December 1991. Under New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), 40 CFR 60.40c, Subpart Dc, the boiler is considered a steam generating unit, with construction beginning after June 9, 1989, and with a maximum heat input capacity of 100 Million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) or less but greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr.
- (d) Emissions Unit ID 5309-04; Stack/Vent ID No. 306-1.
One (1) natural gas-fired Cleaver Brooks Boiler, with a maximum design rated heat input capacity of 33.5 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack/vent mentioned above, and an installation date of December 1991. Under New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), 40 CFR 60.40c, Subpart Dc, the boiler is considered a steam generating unit, with construction beginning after June 9, 1989, and with a maximum heat input capacity of 100 Million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) or less but greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr.
- (e) Emissions Unit ID 5309-05; Stack/Vent ID No. 306-1.
One (1) natural gas-fired Cleaver Brooks Boiler, with a maximum design rated heat input capacity of 33.5 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack/vent mentioned above, and an installation date of December 1991. Under New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), 40 CFR 60.40c, Subpart Dc, the boiler is considered a steam generating unit, with construction beginning after June 9, 1989, and with a maximum heat input capacity of 100 Million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) or less but greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr.
- (f) Emissions Unit ID 5309-06; Stack/Vent ID No. 306-1.
One (1) natural gas-fired Cleaver Brooks Boiler, with a maximum design rated heat input capacity of 33.5 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack/vent mentioned above, and an installation date of December 1991. Under New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), 40 CFR 60.40c, Subpart Dc, the boiler is considered a steam generating unit, with construction beginning after June 9, 1989, and with a maximum heat input capacity of 100 Million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) or less but greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr.

(The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-8-4(10)] (continued):

- (g) Emissions Unit ID 5309-07; Stack/Vent ID No. 308-1.
One (1) natural gas-fired Bryan Steam Corporation Boiler, with a maximum design rated heat input capacity of 10.5 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack/vent mentioned above, and an installation date of December 1993. Under New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), 40 CFR 60.40c, Subpart Dc, the boiler is considered a steam generating unit, with construction beginning after June 9, 1989, and with a maximum heat input capacity of 100 Million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) or less but greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr.
- (h) Emissions Unit ID 5309-08; Stack/Vent ID No. 308-1.
One (1) natural gas-fired Bryan Steam Corporation Boiler, with a maximum design rated heat input capacity of 10.5 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack/vent mentioned above, and an installation date of December 1993. Under New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), 40 CFR 60.40c, Subpart Dc, the boiler is considered a steam generating unit, with construction beginning after June 9, 1989, and with a maximum heat input capacity of 100 Million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) or less but greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr.

(The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-8-4(1)]

E.1.1 New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc] [326 IAC 12]

The Permittee, which operates steam generating units, shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc (included as Attachment A of this permit):

- (1) 60.40c (a), (b), and (c)
- (2) 60.41c
- (3) 60.48c (a), (g), (i), and (j)

SECTION E.2 EMISSIONS UNIT -- FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-8-4(10)]:

- (i) One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator, identified as Building 312 Emergency Generator, constructed in 2010, with a maximum capacity of 1,135 horsepower, and exhausting to stack Building 312 Genr.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII] and [326 IAC 12]. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ] and [326 IAC 20-82].

- (j) One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator, identified as Building 314 Emergency Generator, constructed in 2010, with a maximum capacity of 2,200 horsepower, and exhausting to stack Building 314 Genr.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII] and [326 IAC 12]. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ] and [326 IAC 20-82].

(The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-8-4(1)]

E.2.1 General Provisions Relating to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A] [326 IAC 12-1]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1, as specified in Table 8 of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII in accordance with schedule in 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII.

E.2.2 New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII] [326 IAC 12]

The Permittee, which operates diesel fuel-fired emergency generators, shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII (included as Attachment B of this permit):

- (1) 40 CFR 60.4200(a)(2)(i) and (c)
- (2) 40 CFR 60.4205(b)
- (3) 40 CFR 60.4206
- (4) 40 CFR 60.4207(a) and (b)
- (5) 40 CFR 60.4208
- (6) 40 CFR 60.4209(a)
- (7) 40 CFR 60.4211(a), (c), (f), and (g)
- (8) 40 CFR 60.4212
- (9) 40 CFR 60.4214(b) and (c)
- (10) 40 CFR 60.4218
- (11) 40 CFR 60.4219
- (12) Tables 5 and 8

SECTION E.3 EMISSIONS UNIT -- FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-8-4(10)]:

- (i) One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator, identified as Building 312 Emergency Generator, constructed in 2010, with a maximum capacity of 1,135 horsepower, and exhausting to stack Building 312 Genr.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII] and [326 IAC 12]. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ] and [326 IAC 20-82].

- (j) One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator, identified as Building 314 Emergency Generator, constructed in 2010, with a maximum capacity of 2,200 horsepower, and exhausting to stack Building 314 Genr.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII] and [326 IAC 12]. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ] and [326 IAC 20-82].

Insignificant Activities:

- (b) Emissions Unit ID 5309-09; Stack/Vent ID No. 306-2.

One (1) diesel fuel-fired 1000 kW emergency generator, with a maximum capacity of 1341 hp, exhausting to stack/vent mentioned above, and an installation date of December 1993.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ] and [326 IAC 20-82].

- (c) Emissions Unit ID 5309-10; Stack/Vent ID No. 308-2.

One (1) diesel fuel-fired 1000 kW emergency generator, with a maximum capacity of 1341 hp, exhausting to stack/vent mentioned above, and an installation date of December 1993.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ] and [326 IAC 20-82].

(The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-8-4(1)]

E.3.1 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)s for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

The Permittee, which operates diesel fuel-fired emergency generators, shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ (included as Attachment C of this permit):

- (a) Emergency generators 5309-09 and 5309-10, which are considered existing commercial emergency compression ignition stationary RICE at an area source of HAP, are each subject to the following:
- (1) 40 CFR 63.6580
 - (2) 40 CFR 63.6585
 - (3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(iii) and (b)(3)(vii)
 - (4) 40 CFR 63.6640(f)

- (5) 40 CFR 63.6670
- (6) 40 CFR 63.6675

(b) Building 312 and Building 314 Emergency Generators, which are considered new compression ignition stationary RICE at an area source of HAP, are each subject to the following:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.6580
- (2) 40 CFR 63.6585
- (3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(2)(iii) and (c)(1)
- (4) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(7)
- (5) 40 CFR 63.6665
- (6) 40 CFR 63.6670
- (7) 40 CFR 63.6675

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH**

**FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE STATE OPERATING PERMIT (FESOP)
CERTIFICATION**

Source Name: Dow AgroSciences, LLC
Source Address: 9330 Zionsville Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46268
FESOP Permit No.: F097-23643-00259

This certification shall be included when submitting monitoring, testing reports/results or other documents as required by this permit.

Please check what document is being certified:

- Annual Compliance Certification Letter
- Test Result (specify)_____
- Report (specify)_____
- Notification (specify)_____
- Affidavit (specify)_____
- Other (specify)_____

I certify that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

Signature:

Printed Name:

Title/Position:

Date:

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
Phone: (317) 233-0178
Fax: (317) 233-6865**

**FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE STATE OPERATING PERMIT (FESOP)
EMERGENCY OCCURRENCE REPORT**

Source Name: Dow AgroSciences, LLC
Source Address: 9330 Zionsville Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46268
FESOP Permit No.: F097-23643-00259

This form consists of 2 pages

Page 1 of 2

- | |
|--|
| <p><input type="checkbox"/> This is an emergency as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Permittee must notify the Office of Air Quality (OAQ), within four (4) business hours (1-800-451-6027 or 317-233-0178, ask for Compliance Section); and• The Permittee must submit notice in writing or by facsimile within two (2) working days (Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865), and follow the other requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-16 |
|--|

If any of the following are not applicable, mark N/A

| |
|---|
| Facility/Equipment/Operation: |
| Control Equipment: |
| Permit Condition or Operation Limitation in Permit: |
| Description of the Emergency: |
| Describe the cause of the Emergency: |

If any of the following are not applicable, mark N/A

Page 2 of 2

| |
|---|
| Date/Time Emergency started: |
| Date/Time Emergency was corrected: |
| Was the facility being properly operated at the time of the emergency? Y N Describe: |
| Type of Pollutants Emitted: TSP, PM-10, SO ₂ , VOC, NO _x , CO, Pb, other: |
| Estimated amount of pollutant(s) emitted during emergency: |
| Describe the steps taken to mitigate the problem: |
| Describe the corrective actions/response steps taken: |
| Describe the measures taken to minimize emissions: |
| If applicable, describe the reasons why continued operation of the facilities are necessary to prevent imminent injury to persons, severe damage to equipment, substantial loss of capital investment, or loss of product or raw materials of substantial economic value: |

Form Completed by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
 OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
 COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH**

Fuel Usage Quarterly Report

Source Name: Dow Agro Sciences, LLC
 Source Address: 9330 Zionsville Road, Indianapolis, IN 46268
 FESOP No.: 097-23643-00259
 Facility: All fuel combustion equipment at this source
 Parameters: Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)
 Limit: NO_x emissions from all fuel combustion equipment at the source shall be less than 100 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month. The Permittee shall calculate NO_x emissions using the following equation:

$$NO_x = \frac{G(EG_{NO_x}) + D(ED_{NO_x})}{2000 \text{ pounds/ton}}$$

where: NO_x = tons of NO_x emissions for a reporting period
 G = million cubic feet of natural gas used during a reporting period
 D = gallons of diesel fuel used during a reporting period
 EG_{NO_x} = 100 pounds of NO_x per million cubic feet of natural gas
 ED_{NO_x} = 0.438 pounds of Nox per gallon of diesel fuel

QUARTER: _____ YEAR: _____

| Month | | Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 1 + Column 2 | Equation Results |
|-------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | Fuel Types (units) | Usage This Month | Usage Previous 11 Months | Usage 12 Month Total | Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x) Emissions (tons per 12 months) |
| | Natural Gas (million cubic feet) | | | | |
| | Diesel Fuel (gallons) | | | | |
| | Natural Gas (million cubic feet) | | | | |
| | Diesel Fuel (gallons) | | | | |
| | Natural Gas (million cubic feet) | | | | |
| | Diesel Fuel (gallons) | | | | |

- No deviation occurred in this quarter.
 Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
 Deviation has been reported on: _____

Submitted by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
 OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
 COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH**

Fuel Usage Quarterly Report

Source Name: Dow Agro Sciences, LLC
 Source Address: 9330 Zionsville Road, Indianapolis, IN 46268
 FESOP No.: 097-23643-00259
 Facility: All fuel combustion equipment at this source
 Parameters: Carbon Monoxide (CO)
 Limit: CO emissions from all fuel combustion equipment at the source shall be less than 100 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month. The Permittee shall calculate CO emissions using the following equation:

$$CO = \frac{G(EG_{CO}) + D(ED_{CO})}{2000 \text{ pounds/ton}}$$

where: CO = tons of CO emissions for a reporting period
 G = million cubic feet of natural gas used during a reporting period
 D = gallons of diesel fuel used during a reporting period
 EG_{CO} = 84 pounds of CO per million cubic feet of natural gas
 ED_{CO} = 0.116 pounds of CO per gallon of diesel fuel

QUARTER: _____ YEAR: _____

| Month | | Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 1 + Column 2 | Equation Results |
|-------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | Fuel Types (units) | Usage This Month | Usage Previous 11 Months | Usage 12 Month Total | Carbon Monoxide (CO) Emissions (tons per 12 months) |
| | Natural Gas (million cubic feet) | | | | |
| | Diesel Fuel (gallons) | | | | |
| | Natural Gas (million cubic feet) | | | | |
| | Diesel Fuel (gallons) | | | | |
| | Natural Gas (million cubic feet) | | | | |
| | Diesel Fuel (gallons) | | | | |

- No deviation occurred in this quarter.
 Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
 Deviation has been reported on: _____

Submitted by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
 OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
 COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH**

Fuel Usage Quarterly Report

Source Name: Dow Agro Sciences, LLC
 Source Address: 9330 Zionsville Road, Indianapolis, IN 46268
 FESOP No.: 097-23643-00259
 Facility: All fuel combustion equipment at this source
 Parameters: Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO_{2e})
 Limit: CO_{2e} emissions from all fuel combustion equipment at the source shall be less than 100,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month. The Permittee shall calculate CO_{2e} emissions using the following equation:

$$CO_2e = \frac{G(EG_{CO_2e}) + D(ED_{CO_2e})}{2000 \text{ pounds/ton}}$$

where: CO_{2e} = tons of CO_{2e} emissions for a reporting period
 G = million cubic feet of natural gas used during a reporting period
 D = gallons of diesel fuel used during a reporting period
 EG_{CO_{2e}} = 120,730 pounds of CO_{2e} per million cubic feet of natural gas
 ED_{CO_{2e}} = 22.69 pounds of CO_{2e} per gallon of diesel fuel

QUARTER: _____ YEAR: _____

| Month | | Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 1 + Column 2 | Equation Results |
|-------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | Fuel Types (units) | Usage This Month | Usage Previous 11 Months | Usage 12 Month Total | Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO _{2e}) Emissions (tons per 12 months) |
| | Natural Gas (million cubic feet) | | | | |
| | Diesel Fuel (gallons) | | | | |
| | Natural Gas (million cubic feet) | | | | |
| | Diesel Fuel (gallons) | | | | |
| | Natural Gas (million cubic feet) | | | | |
| | Diesel Fuel (gallons) | | | | |

- No deviation occurred in this quarter.
 Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
 Deviation has been reported on: _____

Submitted by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH
FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE STATE OPERATING PERMIT (FESOP)
QUARTERLY DEVIATION AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT**

Source Name: Dow AgroSciences, LLC
Source Address: 9330 Zionsville Road, Indianapolis, IN 46268
FESOP No.: F097-23643-00259

Months: _____ to _____ Year: _____

Page 1 of 2

This report shall be submitted quarterly based on a calendar year. Proper notice submittal under Section B –Emergency Provisions satisfies the reporting requirements of paragraph (a) of Section C- General Reporting. Any deviation from the requirements of this permit, the date(s) of each deviation, the probable cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported. A deviation required to be reported pursuant to an applicable requirement that exists independent of the permit, shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and does not need to be included in this report. Additional pages may be attached if necessary. If no deviations occurred, please specify in the box marked "No deviations occurred this reporting period".

NO DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD.

THE FOLLOWING DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD

Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)

Date of Deviation:

Duration of Deviation:

Number of Deviations:

Probable Cause of Deviation:

Response Steps Taken:

Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)

Date of Deviation:

Duration of Deviation:

Number of Deviations:

Probable Cause of Deviation:

Response Steps Taken:

| | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #) | |
| Date of Deviation: | Duration of Deviation: |
| Number of Deviations: | |
| Probable Cause of Deviation: | |
| Response Steps Taken: | |
| Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #) | |
| Date of Deviation: | Duration of Deviation: |
| Number of Deviations: | |
| Probable Cause of Deviation: | |
| Response Steps Taken: | |
| Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #) | |
| Date of Deviation: | Duration of Deviation: |
| Number of Deviations: | |
| Probable Cause of Deviation: | |
| Response Steps Taken: | |

Form Completed by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

Attachment A
to FESOP No. F097-23643-00259

Title 40: Protection of Environment

**PART 60— STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW
STATIONARY SOURCES**

**Subpart Dc—Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-
Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units**

Title 40: Protection of Environment
PART 60—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

**Subpart Dc—Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional
Steam Generating Units**

Source: 72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, unless otherwise noted.

§ 60.40c Applicability and delegation of authority.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (d), (e), (f), and (g) of this section, the affected facility to which this subpart applies is each steam generating unit for which construction, modification, or reconstruction is commenced after June 9, 1989 and that has a maximum design heat input capacity of 29 megawatts (MW) (100 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr)) or less, but greater than or equal to 2.9 MW (10 MMBtu/hr).

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Clean Air Act, §60.48c(a)(4) shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to a State.

(c) Steam generating units that meet the applicability requirements in paragraph (a) of this section are not subject to the sulfur dioxide (SO₂) or particulate matter (PM) emission limits, performance testing requirements, or monitoring requirements under this subpart (§§60.42c, 60.43c, 60.44c, 60.45c, 60.46c, or 60.47c) during periods of combustion research, as defined in §60.41c.

(d) Any temporary change to an existing steam generating unit for the purpose of conducting combustion research is not considered a modification under §60.14.

(e) Heat recovery steam generators that are associated with combined cycle gas turbines and meet the applicability requirements of subpart KKKK of this part are not subject to this subpart. This subpart will continue to apply to all other heat recovery steam generators that are capable of combusting more than or equal to 2.9 MW (10 MMBtu/hr) heat input of fossil fuel but less than or equal to 29 MW (100 MMBtu/hr) heat input of fossil fuel. If the heat recovery steam generator is subject to this subpart, only emissions resulting from combustion of fuels in the steam generating unit are subject to this subpart. (The gas turbine emissions are subject to subpart GG or KKKK, as applicable, of this part).

(f) Any facility covered by subpart AAAA of this part is not subject by this subpart.

(g) Any facility covered by an EPA approved State or Federal section 111(d)/129 plan implementing subpart BBBB of this part is not subject by this subpart.

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5090, Jan. 28, 2009]

§ 60.41c Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Clean Air Act and in subpart A of this part.

Annual capacity factor means the ratio between the actual heat input to a steam generating unit from an individual fuel or combination of fuels during a period of 12 consecutive calendar months and the potential heat input to the steam generating unit from all fuels had the steam generating unit been operated for 8,760 hours during that 12-month period at the maximum design heat input capacity. In the case of steam generating units that are rented or leased, the actual heat input shall be determined based on the combined heat input from all operations of the affected facility during a period of 12 consecutive calendar months.

Coal means all solid fuels classified as anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, or lignite by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D388 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17), coal refuse, and petroleum coke. Coal-derived synthetic fuels derived from coal for the purposes of creating useful heat, including but not limited to solvent refined coal, gasified coal not meeting the definition of natural gas, coal-oil mixtures, and coal-water mixtures, are also included in this definition for the purposes of this subpart.

Coal refuse means any by-product of coal mining or coal cleaning operations with an ash content greater than 50 percent (by weight) and a heating value less than 13,900 kilojoules per kilogram (kJ/kg) (6,000 Btu per pound (Btu/lb) on a dry basis.

Cogeneration steam generating unit means a steam generating unit that simultaneously produces both electrical (or mechanical) and thermal energy from the same primary energy source.

Combined cycle system means a system in which a separate source (such as a stationary gas turbine, internal combustion engine, or kiln) provides exhaust gas to a steam generating unit.

Combustion research means the experimental firing of any fuel or combination of fuels in a steam generating unit for the purpose of conducting research and development of more efficient combustion or more effective prevention or control of air pollutant emissions from combustion, provided that, during these periods of research and development, the heat generated is not used for any purpose other than preheating combustion air for use by that steam generating unit (*i.e.* , the heat generated is released to the atmosphere without being used for space heating, process heating, driving pumps, preheating combustion air for other units, generating electricity, or any other purpose).

Conventional technology means wet flue gas desulfurization technology, dry flue gas desulfurization technology, atmospheric fluidized bed combustion technology, and oil hydrodesulfurization technology.

Distillate oil means fuel oil that complies with the specifications for fuel oil numbers 1 or 2, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17) or diesel fuel oil numbers 1 or 2, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D975 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17).

Dry flue gas desulfurization technology means a SO₂control system that is located between the steam generating unit and the exhaust vent or stack, and that removes sulfur oxides from the combustion gases of the steam generating unit by contacting the combustion gases with an alkaline reagent and water, whether introduced separately or as a premixed slurry or solution and forming a dry powder material. This definition includes devices where the dry powder material is subsequently converted to another form. Alkaline reagents used in dry flue gas desulfurization systems include, but are not limited to, lime and sodium compounds.

Duct burner means a device that combusts fuel and that is placed in the exhaust duct from another source (such as a stationary gas turbine, internal combustion engine, kiln, etc.) to allow the firing of additional fuel to heat the exhaust gases before the exhaust gases enter a steam generating unit.

Emerging technology means any SO₂control system that is not defined as a conventional technology under this section, and for which the owner or operator of the affected facility has received approval from the Administrator to operate as an emerging technology under §60.48c(a)(4).

Federally enforceable means all limitations and conditions that are enforceable by the Administrator, including the requirements of 40 CFR parts 60 and 61, requirements within any applicable State implementation plan, and any permit requirements established under 40 CFR 52.21 or under 40 CFR 51.18 and 51.24.

Fluidized bed combustion technology means a device wherein fuel is distributed onto a bed (or series of beds) of limestone aggregate (or other sorbent materials) for combustion; and these materials are forced upward in the device by the flow of combustion air and the gaseous products of combustion. Fluidized bed combustion technology includes, but is not limited to, bubbling bed units and circulating bed units.

Fuel pretreatment means a process that removes a portion of the sulfur in a fuel before combustion of the fuel in a steam generating unit.

Heat input means heat derived from combustion of fuel in a steam generating unit and does not include the heat derived from preheated combustion air, recirculated flue gases, or exhaust gases from other sources (such as stationary gas turbines, internal combustion engines, and kilns).

Heat transfer medium means any material that is used to transfer heat from one point to another point.

Maximum design heat input capacity means the ability of a steam generating unit to combust a stated maximum amount of fuel (or combination of fuels) on a steady state basis as determined by the physical design and characteristics of the steam generating unit.

Natural gas means:

- (1) A naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and nonhydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane; or
- (2) Liquefied petroleum (LP) gas, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D1835 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17); or
- (3) A mixture of hydrocarbons that maintains a gaseous state at ISO conditions. Additionally, natural gas must either be composed of at least 70 percent methane by volume or have a gross calorific value between 34 and 43 megajoules (MJ) per dry standard cubic meter (910 and 1,150 Btu per dry standard cubic foot).

Noncontinental area means the State of Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the Northern Mariana Islands.

Oil means crude oil or petroleum, or a liquid fuel derived from crude oil or petroleum, including distillate oil and residual oil.

Potential sulfur dioxide emission rate means the theoretical SO₂ emissions (nanograms per joule (ng/J) or lb/MMBtu heat input) that would result from combusting fuel in an uncleaned state and without using emission control systems.

Process heater means a device that is primarily used to heat a material to initiate or promote a chemical reaction in which the material participates as a reactant or catalyst.

Residual oil means crude oil, fuel oil that does not comply with the specifications under the definition of distillate oil, and all fuel oil numbers 4, 5, and 6, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17).

Steam generating unit means a device that combusts any fuel and produces steam or heats water or heats any heat transfer medium. This term includes any duct burner that combusts fuel and is part of a combined cycle system. This term does not include process heaters as defined in this subpart.

Steam generating unit operating day means a 24-hour period between 12:00 midnight and the following midnight during which any fuel is combusted at any time in the steam generating unit. It is not necessary for fuel to be combusted continuously for the entire 24-hour period.

Wet flue gas desulfurization technology means an SO₂ control system that is located between the steam generating unit and the exhaust vent or stack, and that removes sulfur oxides from the combustion gases of the steam generating unit by contacting the combustion gases with an alkaline slurry or solution and forming a liquid material. This definition includes devices where the liquid material is subsequently converted to another form. Alkaline reagents used in wet flue gas desulfurization systems include, but are not limited to, lime, limestone, and sodium compounds.

Wet scrubber system means any emission control device that mixes an aqueous stream or slurry with the exhaust gases from a steam generating unit to control emissions of PM or SO₂.

Wood means wood, wood residue, bark, or any derivative fuel or residue thereof, in any form, including but not limited to sawdust, sanderdust, wood chips, scraps, slabs, millings, shavings, and processed pellets made from wood or other forest residues.

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5090, Jan. 28, 2009]

§ 60.42c Standard for sulfur dioxide (SO₂).

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (e) of this section, on and after the date on which the performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, the owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts only coal shall neither: cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or 10 percent (0.10) of the potential SO₂ emission rate (90 percent reduction), nor cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 520 ng/J (1.2 lb/MMBtu) heat input. If coal is combusted with other fuels, the affected facility shall neither: cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or 10 percent (0.10) of the potential SO₂ emission rate (90 percent reduction), nor cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of the emission limit is determined pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(b) Except as provided in paragraphs (c) and (e) of this section, on and after the date on which the performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, the owner or operator of an affected facility that:

(1) Combusts only coal refuse alone in a fluidized bed combustion steam generating unit shall neither:

(i) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or 20 percent (0.20) of the potential SO₂ emission rate (80 percent reduction); nor

(ii) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 520 ng/J (1.2 lb/MMBtu) heat input. If coal is fired with coal refuse, the affected facility subject to paragraph (a) of this section. If oil or any other fuel (except coal) is fired with coal refuse, the affected facility is subject to the 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input SO₂ emissions limit or the 90 percent SO₂ reduction requirement specified in paragraph (a) of this section and the emission limit is determined pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(2) Combusts only coal and that uses an emerging technology for the control of SO₂ emissions shall neither:

(i) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 50 percent (0.50) of the potential SO₂ emission rate (50 percent reduction); nor

(ii) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 260 ng/J (0.60 lb/MMBtu) heat input. If coal is combusted with other fuels, the affected facility is subject to the 50 percent SO₂ reduction requirement specified in this paragraph and the emission limit determined pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(c) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal, alone or in combination with any other fuel, and is listed in paragraphs (c)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of the emission limit determined pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section. Percent reduction requirements are not applicable to affected facilities under paragraphs (c)(1), (2), (3), or (4).

- (1) Affected facilities that have a heat input capacity of 22 MW (75 MMBtu/hr) or less.
- (2) Affected facilities that have an annual capacity for coal of 55 percent (0.55) or less and are subject to a federally enforceable requirement limiting operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor for coal of 55 percent (0.55) or less.
- (3) Affected facilities located in a noncontinental area.
- (4) Affected facilities that combust coal in a duct burner as part of a combined cycle system where 30 percent (0.30) or less of the heat entering the steam generating unit is from combustion of coal in the duct burner and 70 percent (0.70) or more of the heat entering the steam generating unit is from exhaust gases entering the duct burner.
- (d) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts oil shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 215 ng/J (0.50 lb/MMBtu) heat input; or, as an alternative, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts oil shall combust oil in the affected facility that contains greater than 0.5 weight percent sulfur. The percent reduction requirements are not applicable to affected facilities under this paragraph.
- (e) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal, oil, or coal and oil with any other fuel shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of the following:
- (1) The percent of potential SO₂ emission rate (or numerical SO₂ emission rate required under paragraph (a) or (b)(2) of this section, as applicable, for any affected facility that
- (i) Combusts coal in combination with any other fuel;
- (ii) Has a heat input capacity greater than 22 MW (75 MMBtu/hr); and
- (iii) Has an annual capacity factor for coal greater than 55 percent (0.55); and
- (2) The emission limit determined according to the following formula for any affected facility that combusts coal, oil, or coal and oil with any other fuel:

$$E_s = \frac{(K_a H_a + K_b H_b + K_c H_c)}{(H_a + H_b + H_c)}$$

Where:

E_s= SO₂ emission limit, expressed in ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input;

K_a= 520 ng/J (1.2 lb/MMBtu);

K_b= 260 ng/J (0.60 lb/MMBtu);

K_c= 215 ng/J (0.50 lb/MMBtu);

H_a= Heat input from the combustion of coal, except coal combusted in an affected facility subject to paragraph (b)(2) of this section, in Joules (J) [MMBtu];

H_b = Heat input from the combustion of coal in an affected facility subject to paragraph (b)(2) of this section, in J (MMBtu); and

H_c = Heat input from the combustion of oil, in J (MMBtu).

(f) Reduction in the potential SO₂ emission rate through fuel pretreatment is not credited toward the percent reduction requirement under paragraph (b)(2) of this section unless:

(1) Fuel pretreatment results in a 50 percent (0.50) or greater reduction in the potential SO₂ emission rate; and

(2) Emissions from the pretreated fuel (without either combustion or post-combustion SO₂ control) are equal to or less than the emission limits specified under paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(g) Except as provided in paragraph (h) of this section, compliance with the percent reduction requirements, fuel oil sulfur limits, and emission limits of this section shall be determined on a 30-day rolling average basis.

(h) For affected facilities listed under paragraphs (h)(1), (2), or (3) of this section, compliance with the emission limits or fuel oil sulfur limits under this section may be determined based on a certification from the fuel supplier, as described under §60.48c(f), as applicable.

(1) Distillate oil-fired affected facilities with heat input capacities between 2.9 and 29 MW (10 and 100 MMBtu/hr).

(2) Residual oil-fired affected facilities with heat input capacities between 2.9 and 8.7 MW (10 and 30 MMBtu/hr).

(3) Coal-fired facilities with heat input capacities between 2.9 and 8.7 MW (10 and 30 MMBtu/hr).

(i) The SO₂ emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, and percent reduction requirements under this section apply at all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(j) For affected facilities located in noncontinental areas and affected facilities complying with the percent reduction standard, only the heat input supplied to the affected facility from the combustion of coal and oil is counted under this section. No credit is provided for the heat input to the affected facility from wood or other fuels or for heat derived from exhaust gases from other sources, such as stationary gas turbines, internal combustion engines, and kilns.

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5090, Jan. 28, 2009]

§ 60.43c Standard for particulate matter (PM).

(a) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification on or before February 28, 2005, that combusts coal or combusts mixtures of coal with other fuels and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 MMBtu/hr) or greater, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of the following emission limits:

(1) 22 ng/J (0.051 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility combusts only coal, or combusts coal with other fuels and has an annual capacity factor for the other fuels of 10 percent (0.10) or less.

(2) 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility combusts coal with other fuels, has an annual capacity factor for the other fuels greater than 10 percent (0.10), and is subject to a federally enforceable requirement limiting operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor greater than 10 percent (0.10) for fuels other than coal.

(b) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification on or before February 28, 2005, that combusts wood or combusts mixtures of wood with other fuels (except coal) and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 MMBtu/hr) or greater, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of the following emissions limits:

(1) 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility has an annual capacity factor for wood greater than 30 percent (0.30); or

(2) 130 ng/J (0.30 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility has an annual capacity factor for wood of 30 percent (0.30) or less and is subject to a federally enforceable requirement limiting operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor for wood of 30 percent (0.30) or less.

(c) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that can combust coal, wood, or oil and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 MMBtu/hr) or greater shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity (6-minute average), except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity. Owners and operators of an affected facility that elect to install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) for measuring PM emissions according to the requirements of this subpart and are subject to a federally enforceable PM limit of 0.030 lb/MMBtu or less are exempt from the opacity standard specified in this paragraph.

(d) The PM and opacity standards under this section apply at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

(e)(1) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commences construction, reconstruction, or modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts coal, oil, wood, a mixture of these fuels, or a mixture of these fuels with any other fuels and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 MMBtu/hr) or greater shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of 13 ng/J (0.030 lb/MMBtu) heat input, except as provided in paragraphs (e)(2), (e)(3), and (e)(4) of this section.

(2) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of paragraph (e)(1) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility for which modification commenced after February 28, 2005, may elect to meet the requirements of this paragraph. On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commences modification after February 28, 2005 shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of both:

(i) 22 ng/J (0.051 lb/MMBtu) heat input derived from the combustion of coal, oil, wood, a mixture of these fuels, or a mixture of these fuels with any other fuels; and

(ii) 0.2 percent of the combustion concentration (99.8 percent reduction) when combusting coal, oil, wood, a mixture of these fuels, or a mixture of these fuels with any other fuels.

(3) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commences modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts over 30 percent wood (by heat input) on an annual basis and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 MMBtu/hr) or greater shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/MMBtu) heat input.

(4) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, an owner or operator of an affected facility that commences construction, reconstruction, or modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts only oil that contains no more than 0.50 weight percent sulfur or a mixture of 0.50 weight percent sulfur oil with other

fuels not subject to a PM standard under §60.43c and not using a post-combustion technology (except a wet scrubber) to reduce PM or SO₂ emissions is not subject to the PM limit in this section.

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5091, Jan. 28, 2009]

§ 60.44c Compliance and performance test methods and procedures for sulfur dioxide.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (g) and (h) of this section and §60.8(b), performance tests required under §60.8 shall be conducted following the procedures specified in paragraphs (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) of this section, as applicable. Section 60.8(f) does not apply to this section. The 30-day notice required in §60.8(d) applies only to the initial performance test unless otherwise specified by the Administrator.

(b) The initial performance test required under §60.8 shall be conducted over 30 consecutive operating days of the steam generating unit. Compliance with the percent reduction requirements and SO₂ emission limits under §60.42c shall be determined using a 30-day average. The first operating day included in the initial performance test shall be scheduled within 30 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after the initial startup of the facility. The steam generating unit load during the 30-day period does not have to be the maximum design heat input capacity, but must be representative of future operating conditions.

(c) After the initial performance test required under paragraph (b) of this section and §60.8, compliance with the percent reduction requirements and SO₂ emission limits under §60.42c is based on the average percent reduction and the average SO₂ emission rates for 30 consecutive steam generating unit operating days. A separate performance test is completed at the end of each steam generating unit operating day, and a new 30-day average percent reduction and SO₂ emission rate are calculated to show compliance with the standard.

(d) If only coal, only oil, or a mixture of coal and oil is combusted in an affected facility, the procedures in Method 19 of appendix A of this part are used to determine the hourly SO₂ emission rate (E_{ho}) and the 30-day average SO₂ emission rate (E_{ao}). The hourly averages used to compute the 30-day averages are obtained from the CEMS. Method 19 of appendix A of this part shall be used to calculate E_{ao} when using daily fuel sampling or Method 6B of appendix A of this part.

(e) If coal, oil, or coal and oil are combusted with other fuels:

(1) An adjusted E_{ho} (E_{ho0}) is used in Equation 19-19 of Method 19 of appendix A of this part to compute the adjusted E_{ao} (E_{ao0}). The E_{ho0} is computed using the following formula:

$$E_{ho0} = \frac{E_{ho} - E_w(1 - X_k)}{X_k}$$

Where:

E_{ho0} = Adjusted E_{ho}, ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

E_{ho} = Hourly SO₂ emission rate, ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

E_w = SO₂ concentration in fuels other than coal and oil combusted in the affected facility, as determined by fuel sampling and analysis procedures in Method 9 of appendix A of this part, ng/J (lb/MMBtu). The value E_w for each fuel lot is used for each hourly average during the time that the lot is being combusted. The owner or operator does not have to measure E_w if the owner or operator elects to assume E_w = 0.

X_k = Fraction of the total heat input from fuel combustion derived from coal and oil, as determined by applicable procedures in Method 19 of appendix A of this part.

(2) The owner or operator of an affected facility that qualifies under the provisions of §60.42c(c) or (d) (where percent reduction is not required) does not have to measure the parameters E_w or X_i if the owner or operator of the affected facility elects to measure emission rates of the coal or oil using the fuel sampling and analysis procedures under Method 19 of appendix A of this part.

(f) Affected facilities subject to the percent reduction requirements under §60.42c(a) or (b) shall determine compliance with the SO_2 emission limits under §60.42c pursuant to paragraphs (d) or (e) of this section, and shall determine compliance with the percent reduction requirements using the following procedures:

(1) If only coal is combusted, the percent of potential SO_2 emission rate is computed using the following formula:

$$\%P_s = 100 \left(1 - \frac{\%R_g}{100} \right) \left(1 - \frac{\%R_f}{100} \right)$$

Where:

$\%P_s$ = Potential SO_2 emission rate, in percent;

$\%R_g$ = SO_2 removal efficiency of the control device as determined by Method 19 of appendix A of this part, in percent; and

$\%R_f$ = SO_2 removal efficiency of fuel pretreatment as determined by Method 19 of appendix A of this part, in percent.

(2) If coal, oil, or coal and oil are combusted with other fuels, the same procedures required in paragraph (f)(1) of this section are used, except as provided for in the following:

(i) To compute the $\%P_s$, an adjusted $\%R_g$ ($\%R_{g0}$) is computed from E_{ao0} from paragraph (e)(1) of this section and an adjusted average SO_2 inlet rate (E_{ai0}) using the following formula:

$$\%R_{g0} = 100 \left(1 - \frac{E_{ao0}}{E_{ai0}} \right)$$

Where:

$\%R_{g0}$ = Adjusted $\%R_g$, in percent;

E_{ao0} = Adjusted E_{ao} , ng/J (lb/MMBtu); and

E_{ai0} = Adjusted average SO_2 inlet rate, ng/J (lb/MMBtu).

(ii) To compute E_{ai0} , an adjusted hourly SO_2 inlet rate (E_{hi0}) is used. The E_{hi0} is computed using the following formula:

$$E_{hi0} = \frac{E_{hi} - E_w(1 - X_1)}{X_1}$$

Where:

E_{hi0} = Adjusted E_{hi} , ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

E_{hi} = Hourly SO_2 inlet rate, ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

E_w = SO_2 concentration in fuels other than coal and oil combusted in the affected facility, as determined by fuel sampling and analysis procedures in Method 19 of appendix A of this part, ng/J (lb/MMBtu). The value E_w for each fuel lot is used for each hourly average during the time that the lot is being combusted. The owner or operator does not have to measure E_w if the owner or operator elects to assume $E_w = 0$; and

X_k = Fraction of the total heat input from fuel combustion derived from coal and oil, as determined by applicable procedures in Method 19 of appendix A of this part.

(g) For oil-fired affected facilities where the owner or operator seeks to demonstrate compliance with the fuel oil sulfur limits under §60.42c based on shipment fuel sampling, the initial performance test shall consist of sampling and analyzing the oil in the initial tank of oil to be fired in the steam generating unit to demonstrate that the oil contains 0.5 weight percent sulfur or less. Thereafter, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall sample the oil in the fuel tank after each new shipment of oil is received, as described under §60.46c(d)(2).

(h) For affected facilities subject to §60.42c(h)(1), (2), or (3) where the owner or operator seeks to demonstrate compliance with the SO_2 standards based on fuel supplier certification, the performance test shall consist of the certification from the fuel supplier, as described in §60.48c(f), as applicable.

(i) The owner or operator of an affected facility seeking to demonstrate compliance with the SO_2 standards under §60.42c(c)(2) shall demonstrate the maximum design heat input capacity of the steam generating unit by operating the steam generating unit at this capacity for 24 hours. This demonstration shall be made during the initial performance test, and a subsequent demonstration may be requested at any other time. If the demonstrated 24-hour average firing rate for the affected facility is less than the maximum design heat input capacity stated by the manufacturer of the affected facility, the demonstrated 24-hour average firing rate shall be used to determine the annual capacity factor for the affected facility; otherwise, the maximum design heat input capacity provided by the manufacturer shall be used.

(j) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall use all valid SO_2 emissions data in calculating $\%P_s$ and E_{ho} under paragraphs (d), (e), or (f) of this section, as applicable, whether or not the minimum emissions data requirements under §60.46c(f) are achieved. All valid emissions data, including valid data collected during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, shall be used in calculating $\%P_s$ or E_{ho} pursuant to paragraphs (d), (e), or (f) of this section, as applicable.

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5091, Jan. 28, 2009]

§ 60.45c Compliance and performance test methods and procedures for particulate matter.

(a) The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the PM and/or opacity standards under §60.43c shall conduct an initial performance test as required under §60.8, and shall conduct subsequent performance tests as requested by the Administrator, to determine compliance with the standards using the following procedures and reference methods, except as specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(1) Method 1 of appendix A of this part shall be used to select the sampling site and the number of traverse sampling points.

(2) Method 3A or 3B of appendix A–2 of this part shall be used for gas analysis when applying Method 5 or 5B of appendix A–3 of this part or 17 of appendix A–6 of this part.

(3) Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part shall be used to measure the concentration of PM as follows:

(i) Method 5 of appendix A of this part may be used only at affected facilities without wet scrubber systems.

(ii) Method 17 of appendix A of this part may be used at affected facilities with or without wet scrubber systems provided the stack gas temperature does not exceed a temperature of 160 °C (320 °F). The procedures of Sections 8.1 and 11.1 of Method 5B of appendix A of this part may be used in Method 17 of appendix A of this part only if Method 17 of appendix A of this part is used in conjunction with a wet scrubber system. Method 17 of appendix A of this part shall not be used in conjunction with a wet scrubber system if the effluent is saturated or laden with water droplets.

(iii) Method 5B of appendix A of this part may be used in conjunction with a wet scrubber system.

(4) The sampling time for each run shall be at least 120 minutes and the minimum sampling volume shall be 1.7 dry standard cubic meters (dscm) [60 dry standard cubic feet (dscf)] except that smaller sampling times or volumes may be approved by the Administrator when necessitated by process variables or other factors.

(5) For Method 5 or 5B of appendix A of this part, the temperature of the sample gas in the probe and filter holder shall be monitored and maintained at 160 ±14 °C (320±25 °F).

(6) For determination of PM emissions, an oxygen (O₂) or carbon dioxide (CO₂) measurement shall be obtained simultaneously with each run of Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part by traversing the duct at the same sampling location.

(7) For each run using Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part, the emission rates expressed in ng/J (lb/MMBtu) heat input shall be determined using:

(i) The O₂ or CO₂ measurements and PM measurements obtained under this section, (ii) The dry basis F factor, and

(iii) The dry basis emission rate calculation procedure contained in Method 19 of appendix A of this part.

(8) Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part shall be used for determining the opacity of stack emissions.

(b) The owner or operator of an affected facility seeking to demonstrate compliance with the PM standards under §60.43c(b)(2) shall demonstrate the maximum design heat input capacity of the steam generating unit by operating the steam generating unit at this capacity for 24 hours. This demonstration shall be made during the initial performance test, and a subsequent demonstration may be requested at any other time. If the demonstrated 24-hour average firing rate for the affected facility is less than the maximum design heat input capacity stated by the manufacturer of the affected facility, the demonstrated 24-hour average firing rate shall be used to determine the annual capacity factor for the affected facility; otherwise, the maximum design heat input capacity provided by the manufacturer shall be used.

(c) In place of PM testing with Method 5 or 5B of appendix A–3 of this part or Method 17 of appendix A–6 of this part, an owner or operator may elect to install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for monitoring PM emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system. The owner or operator of an affected facility who elects to continuously monitor PM emissions instead of conducting performance testing using Method 5 or 5B of appendix A–3 of this part or Method 17 of appendix A–6 of this part shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS and shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(14) of this section.

(1) Notify the Administrator 1 month before starting use of the system.

(2) Notify the Administrator 1 month before stopping use of the system.

(3) The monitor shall be installed, evaluated, and operated in accordance with §60.13 of subpart A of this part.

(4) The initial performance evaluation shall be completed no later than 180 days after the date of initial startup of the affected facility, as specified under §60.8 of subpart A of this part or within 180 days of notification to the Administrator of use of CEMS if the owner or operator was previously determining compliance by Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part performance tests, whichever is later.

(5) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial performance test for PM emissions as required under §60.8 of subpart A of this part. Compliance with the PM emission limit shall be determined by using the CEMS specified in paragraph (d) of this section to measure PM and calculating a 24-hour block arithmetic average emission concentration using EPA Reference Method 19 of appendix A of this part, section 4.1.

(6) Compliance with the PM emission limit shall be determined based on the 24-hour daily (block) average of the hourly arithmetic average emission concentrations using CEMS outlet data.

(7) At a minimum, valid CEMS hourly averages shall be obtained as specified in paragraph (c)(7)(i) of this section for 75 percent of the total operating hours per 30-day rolling average.

(i) At least two data points per hour shall be used to calculate each 1-hour arithmetic average.

(ii) [Reserved]

(8) The 1-hour arithmetic averages required under paragraph (c)(7) of this section shall be expressed in ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input and shall be used to calculate the boiler operating day daily arithmetic average emission concentrations. The 1-hour arithmetic averages shall be calculated using the data points required under §60.13(e)(2) of subpart A of this part.

(9) All valid CEMS data shall be used in calculating average emission concentrations even if the minimum CEMS data requirements of paragraph (c)(7) of this section are not met.

(10) The CEMS shall be operated according to Performance Specification 11 in appendix B of this part.

(11) During the correlation testing runs of the CEMS required by Performance Specification 11 in appendix B of this part, PM and O₂(or CO₂) data shall be collected concurrently (or within a 30- to 60-minute period) by both the continuous emission monitors and performance tests conducted using the following test methods.

(i) For PM, Method 5 or 5B of appendix A–3 of this part or Method 17 of appendix A–6 of this part shall be used; and

(ii) For O₂ (or CO₂), Method 3A or 3B of appendix A–2 of this part, as applicable shall be used.

(12) Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests shall be performed in accordance with procedure 2 in appendix F of this part. Relative Response Audit's must be performed annually and Response Correlation Audits must be performed every 3 years.

(13) When PM emissions data are not obtained because of CEMS breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments, emissions data shall be obtained by using other monitoring systems as approved by the Administrator or EPA Reference Method 19 of appendix A of this part to provide, as necessary, valid emissions data for a minimum of 75 percent of total operating hours on a 30-day rolling average.

(14) After July 1, 2011, within 90 days after the date of completing each performance evaluation required by paragraph (c)(11) of this section, the owner or operator of the affected facility must either submit the test data to EPA by successfully entering the data electronically into EPA's WebFIRE data base available at <http://cfpub.epa.gov/oarweb/index.cfm?action=fire.main> or mail a copy to: United States Environmental Protection Agency; Energy Strategies Group; 109 TW Alexander DR; Mail Code: D243–01; RTP, NC 27711.

(d) The owner or operator of an affected facility seeking to demonstrate compliance under §60.43c(e)(4) shall follow the applicable procedures under §60.48c(f). For residual oil-fired affected facilities, fuel supplier certifications are only allowed for facilities with heat input capacities between 2.9 and 8.7 MW (10 to 30 MMBtu/hr).

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5091, Jan. 28, 2009; 76 FR 3523, Jan. 20, 2011]

§ 60.46c Emission monitoring for sulfur dioxide.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the SO₂ emission limits under §60.42c shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for measuring SO₂ concentrations and either O₂ or CO₂ concentrations at the outlet of the SO₂ control device (or the outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO₂ control device is used), and shall record the output of the system. The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the percent reduction requirements under §60.42c shall measure SO₂ concentrations and either O₂ or CO₂ concentrations at both the inlet and outlet of the SO₂ control device.

(b) The 1-hour average SO₂ emission rates measured by a CEMS shall be expressed in ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input and shall be used to calculate the average emission rates under §60.42c. Each 1-hour average SO₂ emission rate must be based on at least 30 minutes of operation, and shall be calculated using the data points required under §60.13(h)(2). Hourly SO₂ emission rates are not calculated if the affected facility is operated less than 30 minutes in a 1-hour period and are not counted toward determination of a steam generating unit operating day.

(c) The procedures under §60.13 shall be followed for installation, evaluation, and operation of the CEMS.

(1) All CEMS shall be operated in accordance with the applicable procedures under Performance Specifications 1, 2, and 3 of appendix B of this part.

(2) Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests shall be performed in accordance with Procedure 1 of appendix F of this part.

(3) For affected facilities subject to the percent reduction requirements under §60.42c, the span value of the SO₂ CEMS at the inlet to the SO₂ control device shall be 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO₂ emission rate of the fuel combusted, and the span value of the SO₂ CEMS at the outlet from the SO₂ control device shall be 50 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO₂ emission rate of the fuel combusted.

(4) For affected facilities that are not subject to the percent reduction requirements of §60.42c, the span value of the SO₂ CEMS at the outlet from the SO₂ control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO₂ control device is used) shall be 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO₂ emission rate of the fuel combusted.

(d) As an alternative to operating a CEMS at the inlet to the SO₂ control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO₂ control device is used) as required under paragraph (a) of this section, an owner or operator may elect to determine the average SO₂ emission rate by sampling the fuel prior to combustion. As an alternative to operating a CEMS at the outlet from the SO₂ control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO₂ control device is used) as required under paragraph (a) of this section, an owner or operator may elect to determine the average SO₂ emission rate by using Method 6B of appendix A of this part. Fuel sampling shall be conducted pursuant to either paragraph (d)(1) or (d)(2) of this section. Method 6B of appendix A of this part shall be conducted pursuant to paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

(1) For affected facilities combusting coal or oil, coal or oil samples shall be collected daily in an as-fired condition at the inlet to the steam generating unit and analyzed for sulfur content and heat content according to the Method 19 of appendix A of this part. Method 19 of appendix A of this part provides procedures for converting these measurements into the format to be used in calculating the average SO₂ input rate.

(2) As an alternative fuel sampling procedure for affected facilities combusting oil, oil samples may be collected from the fuel tank for each steam generating unit immediately after the fuel tank is filled and before any oil is combusted. The owner or operator of the affected facility shall analyze the oil sample to determine the sulfur content of the oil. If a partially empty fuel tank is refilled, a new sample and analysis of the fuel in the tank would be required upon filling. Results of the fuel analysis taken after each new shipment of oil is received shall be used as the daily value when calculating the 30-day rolling average until the next shipment is received. If the fuel analysis shows that the sulfur content in the fuel tank is greater than 0.5 weight percent sulfur, the owner or operator shall ensure that the sulfur content of subsequent oil shipments is low enough to cause the 30-day rolling average sulfur content to be 0.5 weight percent sulfur or less.

(3) Method 6B of appendix A of this part may be used in lieu of CEMS to measure SO₂ at the inlet or outlet of the SO₂ control system. An initial stratification test is required to verify the adequacy of the Method 6B of appendix A of this part sampling location. The stratification test shall consist of three paired runs of a suitable SO₂ and CO₂ measurement train operated at the candidate location and a second similar train operated according to the procedures in §3.2 and the applicable procedures in section 7 of Performance Specification 2 of appendix B of this part. Method 6B of appendix A of this part, Method 6A of appendix A of this part, or a combination of Methods 6 and 3 of appendix A of this part or Methods 6C and 3A of appendix A of this part are suitable measurement techniques. If Method 6B of appendix A of this part is used for the second train, sampling time and timer operation may be adjusted for the stratification test as long as an adequate sample volume is collected; however, both sampling trains are to be operated similarly. For the location to be adequate for Method 6B of appendix A of this part 24-hour tests, the mean of the absolute difference between the three paired runs must be less than 10 percent (0.10).

(e) The monitoring requirements of paragraphs (a) and (d) of this section shall not apply to affected facilities subject to §60.42c(h) (1), (2), or (3) where the owner or operator of the affected facility seeks to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ standards based on fuel supplier certification, as described under §60.48c(f), as applicable.

(f) The owner or operator of an affected facility operating a CEMS pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, or conducting as-fired fuel sampling pursuant to paragraph (d)(1) of this section, shall obtain emission data for at least 75 percent of the operating hours in at least 22 out of 30 successive steam generating unit operating days. If this minimum data requirement is not met with a single monitoring system, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall supplement the emission data with data collected with other monitoring systems as approved by the Administrator.

§ 60.47c Emission monitoring for particulate matter.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility combusting coal, oil, or wood that is subject to the opacity standards under §60.43c shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) for measuring the opacity of the emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system. The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to an opacity standard in §60.43c(c) that is not required to use a COMS due to paragraphs (c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section that elects not to use a COMS shall conduct a performance test using Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part and the procedures in §60.11 to demonstrate compliance with the applicable limit in §60.43c by April 29, 2011, within 45 days of stopping use of an existing COMS, or 180 days after initial startup of the facility, whichever is later, and shall comply with either paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) of this section. The observation period for Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance tests may be reduced from 3 hours to 60 minutes if all 6-minute averages are less than 10 percent and all individual 15-second observations are less than or equal to 20 percent during the initial 60 minutes of observation.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2) and (a)(3) of this section, the owner or operator shall conduct subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance tests using the procedures in paragraph (a) of this section according to the applicable schedule in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (a)(1)(iv) of this section, as determined by the most recent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test results.

(i) If no visible emissions are observed, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test must be completed within 12 calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted;

(ii) If visible emissions are observed but the maximum 6-minute average opacity is less than or equal to 5 percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test must be completed within 6 calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted;

(iii) If the maximum 6-minute average opacity is greater than 5 percent but less than or equal to 10 percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test must be completed within 3 calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted; or

(iv) If the maximum 6-minute average opacity is greater than 10 percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test must be completed within 45 calendar days from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted.

(2) If the maximum 6-minute opacity is less than 10 percent during the most recent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test, the owner or operator may, as an alternative to performing subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance tests, elect to perform subsequent monitoring using Method 22 of appendix A-7 of this part according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator shall conduct 10 minute observations (during normal operation) each operating day the affected facility fires fuel for which an opacity standard is applicable using Method 22 of appendix A-7 of this part and demonstrate that the sum of the occurrences of any visible emissions is not in excess of 5 percent of the observation period (*i.e.* , 30 seconds per 10 minute period). If the sum of the occurrence of any visible emissions is greater than 30 seconds during the initial 10 minute observation, immediately conduct a 30 minute observation. If the sum of the occurrence of visible emissions is greater than 5 percent of the observation period (*i.e.*, 90 seconds per 30 minute period), the owner or operator shall either document and adjust the operation of the facility and demonstrate within 24 hours that the sum of the occurrence of visible emissions is equal to or less than 5 percent during a 30 minute observation (*i.e.*, 90 seconds) or conduct a new Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test using the procedures in paragraph (a) of this section within 45 calendar days according to the requirements in §60.45c(a)(8).

(ii) If no visible emissions are observed for 30 operating days during which an opacity standard is applicable, observations can be reduced to once every 7 operating days during which an opacity standard is applicable. If any visible emissions are observed, daily observations shall be resumed.

(3) If the maximum 6-minute opacity is less than 10 percent during the most recent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test, the owner or operator may, as an alternative to performing subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 performance tests, elect to perform subsequent monitoring using a digital opacity compliance system according to a site-specific monitoring plan approved by the Administrator. The observations shall be similar, but not necessarily identical, to the requirements in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. For reference purposes in preparing the monitoring plan, see OAQPS "Determination of Visible Emission Opacity from Stationary Sources Using Computer-Based Photographic Analysis Systems." This document is available from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA); Office of Air Quality and Planning Standards; Sector Policies and Programs Division; Measurement Policy Group (D243-02), Research Triangle Park, NC 27711. This document is also available on the Technology Transfer Network (TTN) under Emission Measurement Center Preliminary Methods.

(b) All COMS shall be operated in accordance with the applicable procedures under Performance Specification 1 of appendix B of this part. The span value of the opacity COMS shall be between 60 and 80 percent.

(c) Owners and operators of an affected facilities that burn only distillate oil that contains no more than 0.5 weight percent sulfur and/or liquid or gaseous fuels with potential sulfur dioxide emission rates of 26 ng/J (0.060 lb/MMBtu) heat input or less and that do not use a post-combustion technology to reduce SO₂ or PM emissions and that are subject to an opacity standard in §60.43c(c) are not required to operate a COMS if they follow the applicable procedures in §60.48c(f).

(d) Owners or operators complying with the PM emission limit by using a PM CEMS must calibrate, maintain, operate, and record the output of the system for PM emissions discharged to the atmosphere as specified in §60.45c(c). The CEMS specified in paragraph §60.45c(c) shall be operated and data recorded

during all periods of operation of the affected facility except for CEMS breakdowns and repairs. Data is recorded during calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments.

(e) Owners and operators of an affected facility that is subject to an opacity standard in §60.43c(c) and that does not use post-combustion technology (except a wet scrubber) for reducing PM, SO₂, or carbon monoxide (CO) emissions, burns only gaseous fuels or fuel oils that contain less than or equal to 0.5 weight percent sulfur, and is operated such that emissions of CO discharged to the atmosphere from the affected facility are maintained at levels less than or equal to 0.15 lb/MMBtu on a boiler operating day average basis is not required to operate a COMS. Owners and operators of affected facilities electing to comply with this paragraph must demonstrate compliance according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (4) of this section; or

(1) You must monitor CO emissions using a CEMS according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (e)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) The CO CEMS must be installed, certified, maintained, and operated according to the provisions in §60.58b(i)(3) of subpart Eb of this part.

(ii) Each 1-hour CO emissions average is calculated using the data points generated by the CO CEMS expressed in parts per million by volume corrected to 3 percent oxygen (dry basis).

(iii) At a minimum, valid 1-hour CO emissions averages must be obtained for at least 90 percent of the operating hours on a 30-day rolling average basis. The 1-hour averages are calculated using the data points required in §60.13(h)(2).

(iv) Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests for the CO CEMS must be performed in accordance with procedure 1 in appendix F of this part.

(2) You must calculate the 1-hour average CO emissions levels for each steam generating unit operating day by multiplying the average hourly CO output concentration measured by the CO CEMS times the corresponding average hourly flue gas flow rate and divided by the corresponding average hourly heat input to the affected source. The 24-hour average CO emission level is determined by calculating the arithmetic average of the hourly CO emission levels computed for each steam generating unit operating day.

(3) You must evaluate the preceding 24-hour average CO emission level each steam generating unit operating day excluding periods of affected source startup, shutdown, or malfunction. If the 24-hour average CO emission level is greater than 0.15 lb/MMBtu, you must initiate investigation of the relevant equipment and control systems within 24 hours of the first discovery of the high emission incident and, take the appropriate corrective action as soon as practicable to adjust control settings or repair equipment to reduce the 24-hour average CO emission level to 0.15 lb/MMBtu or less.

(4) You must record the CO measurements and calculations performed according to paragraph (e) of this section and any corrective actions taken. The record of corrective action taken must include the date and time during which the 24-hour average CO emission level was greater than 0.15 lb/MMBtu, and the date, time, and description of the corrective action.

(f) Owners and operators of an affected facility that is subject to an opacity standard in §60.43c(c) and that uses a bag leak detection system to monitor the performance of a fabric filter (baghouse) according to the most recent requirements in section §60.48Da of this part is not required to operate a COMS.

(g) Owners and operators of an affected facility that is subject to an opacity standard in §60.43c(c) and that burns only gaseous fuels or fuel oils that contain less than or equal to 0.5 weight percent sulfur and operates according to a written site-specific monitoring plan approved by the permitting authority is not required to operate a COMS. This monitoring plan must include procedures and criteria for establishing and monitoring specific parameters for the affected facility indicative of compliance with the opacity standard.

§ 60.48c Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

(a) The owner or operator of each affected facility shall submit notification of the date of construction or reconstruction and actual startup, as provided by §60.7 of this part. This notification shall include:

(1) The design heat input capacity of the affected facility and identification of fuels to be combusted in the affected facility.

(2) If applicable, a copy of any federally enforceable requirement that limits the annual capacity factor for any fuel or mixture of fuels under §60.42c, or §60.43c.

(3) The annual capacity factor at which the owner or operator anticipates operating the affected facility based on all fuels fired and based on each individual fuel fired.

(4) Notification if an emerging technology will be used for controlling SO₂ emissions. The Administrator will examine the description of the control device and will determine whether the technology qualifies as an emerging technology. In making this determination, the Administrator may require the owner or operator of the affected facility to submit additional information concerning the control device. The affected facility is subject to the provisions of §60.42c(a) or (b)(1), unless and until this determination is made by the Administrator.

(b) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO₂ emission limits of §60.42c, or the PM or opacity limits of §60.43c, shall submit to the Administrator the performance test data from the initial and any subsequent performance tests and, if applicable, the performance evaluation of the CEMS and/or COMS using the applicable performance specifications in appendix B of this part.

(c) In addition to the applicable requirements in §60.7, the owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the opacity limits in §60.43c(c) shall submit excess emission reports for any excess emissions from the affected facility that occur during the reporting period and maintain records according to the requirements specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section, as applicable to the visible emissions monitoring method used.

(1) For each performance test conducted using Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part, the owner or operator shall keep the records including the information specified in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Dates and time intervals of all opacity observation periods;

(ii) Name, affiliation, and copy of current visible emission reading certification for each visible emission observer participating in the performance test; and

(iii) Copies of all visible emission observer opacity field data sheets;

(2) For each performance test conducted using Method 22 of appendix A–4 of this part, the owner or operator shall keep the records including the information specified in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) Dates and time intervals of all visible emissions observation periods;

(ii) Name and affiliation for each visible emission observer participating in the performance test;

(iii) Copies of all visible emission observer opacity field data sheets; and

(iv) Documentation of any adjustments made and the time the adjustments were completed to the affected facility operation by the owner or operator to demonstrate compliance with the applicable monitoring requirements.

(3) For each digital opacity compliance system, the owner or operator shall maintain records and submit reports according to the requirements specified in the site-specific monitoring plan approved by the Administrator

(d) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO₂ emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, or percent reduction requirements under §60.42c shall submit reports to the Administrator.

(e) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO₂ emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, or percent reduction requirements under §60.42c shall keep records and submit reports as required under paragraph (d) of this section, including the following information, as applicable.

(1) Calendar dates covered in the reporting period.

(2) Each 30-day average SO₂ emission rate (ng/J or lb/MMBtu), or 30-day average sulfur content (weight percent), calculated during the reporting period, ending with the last 30-day period; reasons for any noncompliance with the emission standards; and a description of corrective actions taken.

(3) Each 30-day average percent of potential SO₂ emission rate calculated during the reporting period, ending with the last 30-day period; reasons for any noncompliance with the emission standards; and a description of the corrective actions taken.

(4) Identification of any steam generating unit operating days for which SO₂ or diluent (O₂ or CO₂) data have not been obtained by an approved method for at least 75 percent of the operating hours; justification for not obtaining sufficient data; and a description of corrective actions taken.

(5) Identification of any times when emissions data have been excluded from the calculation of average emission rates; justification for excluding data; and a description of corrective actions taken if data have been excluded for periods other than those during which coal or oil were not combusted in the steam generating unit.

(6) Identification of the F factor used in calculations, method of determination, and type of fuel combusted.

(7) Identification of whether averages have been obtained based on CEMS rather than manual sampling methods.

(8) If a CEMS is used, identification of any times when the pollutant concentration exceeded the full span of the CEMS.

(9) If a CEMS is used, description of any modifications to the CEMS that could affect the ability of the CEMS to comply with Performance Specifications 2 or 3 of appendix B of this part.

(10) If a CEMS is used, results of daily CEMS drift tests and quarterly accuracy assessments as required under appendix F, Procedure 1 of this part.

(11) If fuel supplier certification is used to demonstrate compliance, records of fuel supplier certification as described under paragraph (f)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section, as applicable. In addition to records of fuel supplier certifications, the report shall include a certified statement signed by the owner or operator of the affected facility that the records of fuel supplier certifications submitted represent all of the fuel combusted during the reporting period.

(f) Fuel supplier certification shall include the following information:

(1) For distillate oil:

(i) The name of the oil supplier;

(ii) A statement from the oil supplier that the oil complies with the specifications under the definition of distillate oil in §60.41c; and

(iii) The sulfur content or maximum sulfur content of the oil.

(2) For residual oil:

(i) The name of the oil supplier;

(ii) The location of the oil when the sample was drawn for analysis to determine the sulfur content of the oil, specifically including whether the oil was sampled as delivered to the affected facility, or whether the sample was drawn from oil in storage at the oil supplier's or oil refiner's facility, or other location;

(iii) The sulfur content of the oil from which the shipment came (or of the shipment itself); and

(iv) The method used to determine the sulfur content of the oil.

(3) For coal:

(i) The name of the coal supplier;

(ii) The location of the coal when the sample was collected for analysis to determine the properties of the coal, specifically including whether the coal was sampled as delivered to the affected facility or whether the sample was collected from coal in storage at the mine, at a coal preparation plant, at a coal supplier's facility, or at another location. The certification shall include the name of the coal mine (and coal seam), coal storage facility, or coal preparation plant (where the sample was collected);

(iii) The results of the analysis of the coal from which the shipment came (or of the shipment itself) including the sulfur content, moisture content, ash content, and heat content; and

(iv) The methods used to determine the properties of the coal.

(4) For other fuels:

(i) The name of the supplier of the fuel;

(ii) The potential sulfur emissions rate or maximum potential sulfur emissions rate of the fuel in ng/J heat input; and

(iii) The method used to determine the potential sulfur emissions rate of the fuel.

(g)(1) Except as provided under paragraphs (g)(2) and (g)(3) of this section, the owner or operator of each affected facility shall record and maintain records of the amount of each fuel combusted during each operating day.

(2) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of paragraph (g)(1) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts only natural gas, wood, fuels using fuel certification in §60.48c(f) to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ standard, fuels not subject to an emissions standard (excluding opacity), or a mixture of these fuels may elect to record and maintain records of the amount of each fuel combusted during each calendar month.

(3) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of paragraph (g)(1) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility or multiple affected facilities located on a contiguous property unit where the only fuels combusted in any steam generating unit (including steam generating units not subject to this subpart) at that property are natural gas, wood, distillate oil meeting the most current requirements in §60.42C to use fuel certification to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ standard, and/or fuels, excluding coal and residual oil,

not subject to an emissions standard (excluding opacity) may elect to record and maintain records of the total amount of each steam generating unit fuel delivered to that property during each calendar month.

(h) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to a federally enforceable requirement limiting the annual capacity factor for any fuel or mixture of fuels under §60.42c or §60.43c shall calculate the annual capacity factor individually for each fuel combusted. The annual capacity factor is determined on a 12-month rolling average basis with a new annual capacity factor calculated at the end of the calendar month.

(i) All records required under this section shall be maintained by the owner or operator of the affected facility for a period of two years following the date of such record.

(j) The reporting period for the reports required under this subpart is each six-month period. All reports shall be submitted to the Administrator and shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the reporting period.

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5091, Jan. 28, 2009]

Attachment B
to FESOP No. F097-23643-00259

Title 40: Protection of Environment

**PART 60—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW
STATIONARY SOURCES**

**Subpart III—Standards of Performance for Stationary
Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines**

Title 40: Protection of Environment
PART 60—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

Subpart III—Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines

Source: 71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, unless otherwise noted.

What This Subpart Covers

§ 60.4200 Am I subject to this subpart?

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to manufacturers, owners, and operators of stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) and other persons as specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section. For the purposes of this subpart, the date that construction commences is the date the engine is ordered by the owner or operator.

(1) Manufacturers of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder where the model year is:

(i) 2007 or later, for engines that are not fire pump engines;

(ii) The model year listed in Table 3 to this subpart or later model year, for fire pump engines.

(2) Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that commence construction after July 11, 2005, where the stationary CI ICE are:

(i) Manufactured after April 1, 2006, and are not fire pump engines, or

(ii) Manufactured as a certified National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) fire pump engine after July 1, 2006.

(3) Owners and operators of any stationary CI ICE that are modified or reconstructed after July 11, 2005 and any person that modifies or reconstructs any stationary CI ICE after July 11, 2005.

(4) The provisions of §60.4208 of this subpart are applicable to all owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that commence construction after July 11, 2005.

(b) The provisions of this subpart are not applicable to stationary CI ICE being tested at a stationary CI ICE test cell/stand.

(c) If you are an owner or operator of an area source subject to this subpart, you are exempt from the obligation to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, provided you are not required to obtain a permit under 40 CFR 70.3(a) or 40 CFR 71.3(a) for a reason other than your status as an area source under this subpart. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, you must continue to comply with the provisions of this subpart applicable to area sources.

(d) Stationary CI ICE may be eligible for exemption from the requirements of this subpart as described in 40 CFR part 1068, subpart C (or the exemptions described in 40 CFR part 89, subpart J and 40 CFR part 94, subpart J, for engines that would need to be certified to standards

in those parts), except that owners and operators, as well as manufacturers, may be eligible to request an exemption for national security.

(e) Owners and operators of facilities with CI ICE that are acting as temporary replacement units and that are located at a stationary source for less than 1 year and that have been properly certified as meeting the standards that would be applicable to such engine under the appropriate nonroad engine provisions, are not required to meet any other provisions under this subpart with regard to such engines.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37967, June 28, 2011]

Emission Standards for Manufacturers

§ 60.4201 What emission standards must I meet for non-emergency engines if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?

(a) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 2,237 kilowatt (KW) (3,000 horsepower (HP)) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112, 40 CFR 89.113, 40 CFR 1039.101, 40 CFR 1039.102, 40 CFR 1039.104, 40 CFR 1039.105, 40 CFR 1039.107, and 40 CFR 1039.115, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power.

(b) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 through 2010 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart, for all pollutants, for the same maximum engine power.

(c) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2011 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 1039.101, 40 CFR 1039.102, 40 CFR 1039.104, 40 CFR 1039.105, 40 CFR 1039.107, and 40 CFR 1039.115, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same maximum engine power.

(d) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify the following non-emergency stationary CI ICE to the certification emission standards for new marine CI engines in 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same displacement and maximum engine power:

(1) Their 2007 model year through 2012 non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder;

(2) Their 2013 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 3,700 KW (4,958 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 15 liters per cylinder; and

(3) Their 2013 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 15 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

(e) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify the following non-emergency stationary CI ICE to the certification emission standards and other requirements for

new marine CI engines in 40 CFR 1042.101, 40 CFR 1042.107, 40 CFR 1042.110, 40 CFR 1042.115, 40 CFR 1042.120, and 40 CFR 1042.145, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same displacement and maximum engine power:

(1) Their 2013 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than 3,700 KW (4,958 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 15 liters per cylinder; and

(2) Their 2014 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

(f) Notwithstanding the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section, stationary non-emergency CI ICE identified in paragraphs (a) and (c) may be certified to the provisions of 40 CFR part 94 or, if Table 1 to 40 CFR 1042.1 identifies 40 CFR part 1042 as being applicable, 40 CFR part 1042, if the engines will be used solely in either or both of the following locations:

(1) Areas of Alaska not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System (FAHS); and

(2) Marine offshore installations.

(g) Notwithstanding the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section, stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers are not required to certify reconstructed engines; however manufacturers may elect to do so. The reconstructed engine must be certified to the emission standards specified in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section that are applicable to the model year, maximum engine power, and displacement of the reconstructed stationary CI ICE.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37967, June 28, 2011]

§ 60.4202 What emission standards must I meet for emergency engines if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?

(a) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines to the emission standards specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (2) of this section.

(1) For engines with a maximum engine power less than 37 KW (50 HP):

(i) The certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113 for all pollutants for model year 2007 engines, and

(ii) The certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 1039.104, 40 CFR 1039.105, 40 CFR 1039.107, 40 CFR 1039.115, and table 2 to this subpart, for 2008 model year and later engines.

(2) For engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 37 KW (50 HP), the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113 for all pollutants beginning in model year 2007.

(b) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines to the emission standards specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (2) of this section.

(1) For 2007 through 2010 model years, the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart, for all pollutants, for the same maximum engine power.

(2) For 2011 model year and later, the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for engines of the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113 for all pollutants.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) Beginning with the model years in table 3 to this subpart, stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their fire pump stationary CI ICE to the emission standards in table 4 to this subpart, for all pollutants, for the same model year and NFPA nameplate power.

(e) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify the following emergency stationary CI ICE that are not fire pump engines to the certification emission standards for new marine CI engines in 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same displacement and maximum engine power:

(1) Their 2007 model year through 2012 emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder;

(2) Their 2013 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 3,700 KW (4,958 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 15 liters per cylinder;

(3) Their 2013 model year emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 15 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder; and

(4) Their 2014 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 2,000 KW (2,682 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 15 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

(f) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify the following emergency stationary CI ICE to the certification emission standards and other requirements applicable to Tier 3 new marine CI engines in 40 CFR 1042.101, 40 CFR 1042.107, 40 CFR 1042.115, 40 CFR 1042.120, and 40 CFR 1042.145, for all pollutants, for the same displacement and maximum engine power:

(1) Their 2013 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than 3,700 KW (4,958 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 15 liters per cylinder; and

(2) Their 2014 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than 2,000 KW (2,682 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 15 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

(g) Notwithstanding the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, stationary emergency CI internal combustion engines identified in paragraphs (a) and (c) may be certified to

the provisions of 40 CFR part 94 or, if Table 2 to 40 CFR 1042.101 identifies Tier 3 standards as being applicable, the requirements applicable to Tier 3 engines in 40 CFR part 1042, if the engines will be used solely in either or both of the following locations:

(1) Areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS; and

(2) Marine offshore installations.

(h) Notwithstanding the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section, stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers are not required to certify reconstructed engines; however manufacturers may elect to do so. The reconstructed engine must be certified to the emission standards specified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section that are applicable to the model year, maximum engine power and displacement of the reconstructed emergency stationary CI ICE.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37968, June 28, 2011]

§ 60.4203 How long must my engines meet the emission standards if I am a manufacturer of stationary CI internal combustion engines?

Engines manufactured by stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the emission standards as required in §§60.4201 and 60.4202 during the certified emissions life of the engines.

[76 FR 37968, June 28, 2011]

Emission Standards for Owners and Operators

§ 60.4204 What emission standards must I meet for non-emergency engines if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

(a) Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart. Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 94.8(a)(1).

(b) Owners and operators of 2007 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards for new CI engines in §60.4201 for their 2007 model year and later stationary CI ICE, as applicable.

(c) Owners and operators of non-emergency stationary CI engines with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder must meet the following requirements:

(1) For engines installed prior to January 1, 2012, limit the emissions of NO_x in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 17.0 grams per kilowatt-hour (g/KW-hr) (12.7 grams per horsepower-hr (g/HP-hr)) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 revolutions per minute (rpm);

(ii) $45 \cdot n^{-0.2}$ g/KW-hr ($34 \cdot n^{-0.2}$ g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 130 or more but less than 2,000 rpm, where n is maximum engine speed; and

(iii) 9.8 g/KW-hr (7.3 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 2,000 rpm or more.

(2) For engines installed on or after January 1, 2012 and before January 1, 2016, limit the emissions of NO_x in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 14.4 g/KW-hr (10.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

(ii) $44 \cdot n^{-0.23}$ g/KW-hr ($33 \cdot n^{-0.23}$ g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 130 but less than 2,000 rpm and where n is maximum engine speed; and

(iii) 7.7 g/KW-hr (5.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 2,000 rpm.

(3) For engines installed on or after January 1, 2016, limit the emissions of NO_x in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 3.4 g/KW-hr (2.5 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

(ii) $9.0 \cdot n^{-0.20}$ g/KW-hr ($6.7 \cdot n^{-0.20}$ g/HP-hr) where n (maximum engine speed) is 130 or more but less than 2,000 rpm; and

(iii) 2.0 g/KW-hr (1.5 g/HP-hr) where maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 2,000 rpm.

(4) Reduce particulate matter (PM) emissions by 60 percent or more, or limit the emissions of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to 0.15 g/KW-hr (0.11 g/HP-hr).

(d) Owners and operators of non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder who conduct performance tests in-use must meet the not-to-exceed (NTE) standards as indicated in §60.4212.

(e) Owners and operators of any modified or reconstructed non-emergency stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart must meet the emission standards applicable to the model year, maximum engine power, and displacement of the modified or reconstructed non-emergency stationary CI ICE that are specified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37968, June 28, 2011]

§ 60.4205 What emission standards must I meet for emergency engines if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

(a) Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards in Table 1 to this subpart. Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 94.8(a)(1).

(b) Owners and operators of 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in §60.4202, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power for their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE.

(c) Owners and operators of fire pump engines with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards in table 4 to this subpart, for all pollutants.

(d) Owners and operators of emergency stationary CI engines with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder must meet the requirements in this section.

(1) For engines installed prior to January 1, 2012, limit the emissions of NO_x in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 17.0 g/KW-hr (12.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

(ii) $45 \cdot n^{-0.2}$ g/KW-hr ($34 \cdot n^{-0.2}$ g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 130 or more but less than 2,000 rpm, where n is maximum engine speed; and

(iii) 9.8 g/kW-hr (7.3 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 2,000 rpm or more.

(2) For engines installed on or after January 1, 2012, limit the emissions of NO_x in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 14.4 g/KW-hr (10.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

(ii) $44 \cdot n^{-0.23}$ g/KW-hr ($33 \cdot n^{-0.23}$ g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 130 but less than 2,000 rpm and where n is maximum engine speed; and

(iii) 7.7 g/KW-hr (5.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 2,000 rpm.

(3) Limit the emissions of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to 0.40 g/KW-hr (0.30 g/HP-hr).

(e) Owners and operators of emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder who conduct performance tests in-use must meet the NTE standards as indicated in §60.4212.

(f) Owners and operators of any modified or reconstructed emergency stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart must meet the emission standards applicable to the model year, maximum engine power, and displacement of the modified or reconstructed CI ICE that are specified in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37969, June 28, 2011]

§ 60.4206 How long must I meet the emission standards if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE must operate and maintain stationary CI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in §§60.4204 and 60.4205 over the entire life of the engine.

[76 FR 37969, June 28, 2011]

Fuel Requirements for Owners and Operators

§ 60.4207 What fuel requirements must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine subject to this subpart?

(a) Beginning October 1, 2007, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(a).

(b) Beginning October 1, 2010, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that use diesel fuel must purchase diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) Beginning June 1, 2012, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder are no longer subject to the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, and must use fuel that meets a maximum per-gallon sulfur content of 1,000 parts per million (ppm).

(e) Stationary CI ICE that have a national security exemption under §60.4200(d) are also exempt from the fuel requirements in this section.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37969, June 28, 2011]

Other Requirements for Owners and Operators

§ 60.4208 What is the deadline for importing or installing stationary CI ICE produced in previous model years?

(a) After December 31, 2008, owners and operators may not install stationary CI ICE (excluding fire pump engines) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2007 model year engines.

(b) After December 31, 2009, owners and operators may not install stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of less than 19 KW (25 HP) (excluding fire pump engines) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2008 model year engines.

(c) After December 31, 2014, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP) and less than 56 KW (75 HP) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2013 model year non-emergency engines.

(d) After December 31, 2013, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 56 KW (75 HP) and less than 130 KW (175 HP) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2012 model year non-emergency engines.

(e) After December 31, 2012, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 130 KW (175 HP), including those above 560 KW (750 HP), that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2011 model year non-emergency engines.

(f) After December 31, 2016, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 560 KW (750 HP) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2015 model year non-emergency engines.

(g) After December 31, 2018, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 600 KW (804 HP) and less than 2,000 KW (2,680 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2017 model year non-emergency engines.

(h) In addition to the requirements specified in §§60.4201, 60.4202, 60.4204, and 60.4205, it is prohibited to import stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that do not meet the applicable requirements specified in paragraphs (a) through (g) of this section after the dates specified in paragraphs (a) through (g) of this section.

(i) The requirements of this section do not apply to owners or operators of stationary CI ICE that have been modified, reconstructed, and do not apply to engines that were removed from one existing location and reinstalled at a new location.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37969, June 28, 2011]

§ 60.4209 What are the monitoring requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

If you are an owner or operator, you must meet the monitoring requirements of this section. In addition, you must also meet the monitoring requirements specified in §60.4211.

(a) If you are an owner or operator of an emergency stationary CI internal combustion engine that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, you must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to startup of the engine.

(b) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine equipped with a diesel particulate filter to comply with the emission standards in §60.4204, the diesel particulate filter must be installed with a backpressure monitor that notifies the owner or operator when the high backpressure limit of the engine is approached.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37969, June 28, 2011]

Compliance Requirements

§ 60.4210 What are my compliance requirements if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?

(a) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the emission standards specified in §60.4201(a) through (c) and §60.4202(a), (b) and (d) using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 89, subpart B, or 40 CFR part 1039, subpart C, as applicable, and must test their engines as specified in those parts. For the purposes of this subpart, engines certified to the standards in table 1 to this subpart shall be subject to the same requirements as engines certified to the standards in 40 CFR part 89. For the purposes of this subpart, engines certified to the standards in table 4 to this subpart shall be subject to the same requirements as engines certified to the standards in 40 CFR part 89, except that engines with NFPA nameplate power of less than 37 KW (50 HP) certified to model year 2011 or later standards shall be subject to the same requirements as engines certified to the standards in 40 CFR part 1039.

(b) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per

cylinder to the emission standards specified in §60.4201(d) and (e) and §60.4202(e) and (f) using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 94, subpart C, or 40 CFR part 1042, subpart C, as applicable, and must test their engines as specified in 40 CFR part 94 or 1042, as applicable.

(c) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the requirements of 40 CFR 1039.120, 1039.125, 1039.130, and 1039.135, and 40 CFR part 1068 for engines that are certified to the emission standards in 40 CFR part 1039. Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the corresponding provisions of 40 CFR part 89, 40 CFR part 94 or 40 CFR part 1042 for engines that would be covered by that part if they were nonroad (including marine) engines. Labels on such engines must refer to stationary engines, rather than or in addition to nonroad or marine engines, as appropriate. Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must label their engines according to paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured from January 1, 2006 to March 31, 2006 (January 1, 2006 to June 30, 2006 for fire pump engines), other than those that are part of certified engine families under the nonroad CI engine regulations, must be labeled according to 40 CFR 1039.20.

(2) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured from April 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006 (or, for fire pump engines, July 1, 2006 to December 31 of the year preceding the year listed in table 3 to this subpart) must be labeled according to paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section:

(i) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that are part of certified engine families under the nonroad regulations must meet the labeling requirements for nonroad CI engines, but do not have to meet the labeling requirements in 40 CFR 1039.20.

(ii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that meet Tier 1 requirements (or requirements for fire pumps) under this subpart, but do not meet the requirements applicable to nonroad CI engines must be labeled according to 40 CFR 1039.20. The engine manufacturer may add language to the label clarifying that the engine meets Tier 1 requirements (or requirements for fire pumps) of this subpart.

(iii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured after April 1, 2006 that do not meet Tier 1 requirements of this subpart, or fire pumps engines manufactured after July 1, 2006 that do not meet the requirements for fire pumps under this subpart, may not be used in the U.S. If any such engines are manufactured in the U.S. after April 1, 2006 (July 1, 2006 for fire pump engines), they must be exported or must be brought into compliance with the appropriate standards prior to initial operation. The export provisions of 40 CFR 1068.230 would apply to engines for export and the manufacturers must label such engines according to 40 CFR 1068.230.

(3) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured after January 1, 2007 (for fire pump engines, after January 1 of the year listed in table 3 to this subpart, as applicable) must be labeled according to paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that meet the requirements of this subpart and the corresponding requirements for nonroad (including marine) engines of the same model year and HP must be labeled according to the provisions in 40 CFR parts 89, 94, 1039 or 1042, as appropriate.

(ii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that meet the requirements of this subpart, but are not certified to the standards applicable to nonroad (including marine) engines of the same model

year and HP must be labeled according to the provisions in 40 CFR parts 89, 94, 1039 or 1042, as appropriate, but the words “stationary” must be included instead of “nonroad” or “marine” on the label. In addition, such engines must be labeled according to 40 CFR 1039.20.

(iii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that do not meet the requirements of this subpart must be labeled according to 40 CFR 1068.230 and must be exported under the provisions of 40 CFR 1068.230.

(d) An engine manufacturer certifying an engine family or families to standards under this subpart that are identical to standards applicable under 40 CFR parts 89, 94, 1039 or 1042 for that model year may certify any such family that contains both nonroad (including marine) and stationary engines as a single engine family and/or may include any such family containing stationary engines in the averaging, banking and trading provisions applicable for such engines under those parts.

(e) Manufacturers of engine families discussed in paragraph (d) of this section may meet the labeling requirements referred to in paragraph (c) of this section for stationary CI ICE by either adding a separate label containing the information required in paragraph (c) of this section or by adding the words “and stationary” after the word “nonroad” or “marine,” as appropriate, to the label.

(f) Starting with the model years shown in table 5 to this subpart, stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must add a permanent label stating that the engine is for stationary emergency use only to each new emergency stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP) that meets all the emission standards for emergency engines in §60.4202 but does not meet all the emission standards for non-emergency engines in §60.4201. The label must be added according to the labeling requirements specified in 40 CFR 1039.135(b). Engine manufacturers must specify in the owner's manual that operation of emergency engines is limited to emergency operations and required maintenance and testing.

(g) Manufacturers of fire pump engines may use the test cycle in table 6 to this subpart for testing fire pump engines and may test at the NFPA certified nameplate HP, provided that the engine is labeled as “Fire Pump Applications Only”.

(h) Engine manufacturers, including importers, may introduce into commerce uncertified engines or engines certified to earlier standards that were manufactured before the new or changed standards took effect until inventories are depleted, as long as such engines are part of normal inventory. For example, if the engine manufacturers' normal industry practice is to keep on hand a one-month supply of engines based on its projected sales, and a new tier of standards starts to apply for the 2009 model year, the engine manufacturer may manufacture engines based on the normal inventory requirements late in the 2008 model year, and sell those engines for installation. The engine manufacturer may not circumvent the provisions of §§60.4201 or 60.4202 by stockpiling engines that are built before new or changed standards take effect. Stockpiling of such engines beyond normal industry practice is a violation of this subpart.

(i) The replacement engine provisions of 40 CFR 89.1003(b)(7), 40 CFR 94.1103(b)(3), 40 CFR 94.1103(b)(4) and 40 CFR 1068.240 are applicable to stationary CI engines replacing existing equipment that is less than 15 years old.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37969, June 28, 2011]

§ 60.4211 What are my compliance requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

(a) If you are an owner or operator and must comply with the emission standards specified in this subpart, you must do all of the following, except as permitted under paragraph (g) of this section:

- (1) Operate and maintain the stationary CI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions;
- (2) Change only those emission-related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer; and
- (3) Meet the requirements of 40 CFR parts 89, 94 and/or 1068, as they apply to you.

(b) If you are an owner or operator of a pre-2007 model year stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §§60.4204(a) or 60.4205(a), or if you are an owner or operator of a CI fire pump engine that is manufactured prior to the model years in table 3 to this subpart and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4205(c), you must demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

- (1) Purchasing an engine certified according to 40 CFR part 89 or 40 CFR part 94, as applicable, for the same model year and maximum engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's specifications.
- (2) Keeping records of performance test results for each pollutant for a test conducted on a similar engine. The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in this subpart and these methods must have been followed correctly.
- (3) Keeping records of engine manufacturer data indicating compliance with the standards.
- (4) Keeping records of control device vendor data indicating compliance with the standards.
- (5) Conducting an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards according to the requirements specified in §60.4212, as applicable.

(c) If you are an owner or operator of a 2007 model year and later stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4204(b) or §60.4205(b), or if you are an owner or operator of a CI fire pump engine that is manufactured during or after the model year that applies to your fire pump engine power rating in table 3 to this subpart and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4205(c), you must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in §60.4204(b), or §60.4205(b) or (c), as applicable, for the same model year and maximum (or in the case of fire pumps, NFPA nameplate) engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's emission-related specifications, except as permitted in paragraph (g) of this section.

(d) If you are an owner or operator and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4204(c) or §60.4205(d), you must demonstrate compliance according to the requirements specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section.

- (1) Conducting an initial performance test to demonstrate initial compliance with the emission standards as specified in §60.4213.
- (2) Establishing operating parameters to be monitored continuously to ensure the stationary internal combustion engine continues to meet the emission standards. The owner or operator must petition the Administrator for approval of operating parameters to be monitored

continuously. The petition must include the information described in paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (v) of this section.

(i) Identification of the specific parameters you propose to monitor continuously;

(ii) A discussion of the relationship between these parameters and NO_x and PM emissions, identifying how the emissions of these pollutants change with changes in these parameters, and how limitations on these parameters will serve to limit NO_x and PM emissions;

(iii) A discussion of how you will establish the upper and/or lower values for these parameters which will establish the limits on these parameters in the operating limitations;

(iv) A discussion identifying the methods and the instruments you will use to monitor these parameters, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of these methods and instruments; and

(v) A discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you will use for monitoring these parameters.

(3) For non-emergency engines with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder, conducting annual performance tests to demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission standards as specified in §60.4213.

(e) If you are an owner or operator of a modified or reconstructed stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4204(e) or §60.4205(f), you must demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraphs (e)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) Purchasing, or otherwise owning or operating, an engine certified to the emission standards in §60.4204(e) or §60.4205(f), as applicable.

(2) Conducting a performance test to demonstrate initial compliance with the emission standards according to the requirements specified in §60.4212 or §60.4213, as appropriate. The test must be conducted within 60 days after the engine commences operation after the modification or reconstruction.

(f) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per year. Emergency stationary ICE may operate up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply non-emergency power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity. For owners and operators of emergency engines, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as permitted in this section, is prohibited.

(g) If you do not install, configure, operate, and maintain your engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or you change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, you must demonstrate compliance as follows:

(1) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine with maximum engine power less than 100 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, if you do not install and configure the engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or you change the emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of such action.

(2) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of startup, or within 1 year after an engine and control device is no longer installed, configured, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or within 1 year after you change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer.

(3) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than 500 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of startup, or within 1 year after an engine and control device is no longer installed, configured, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or within 1 year after you change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer. You must conduct subsequent performance testing every 8,760 hours of engine operation or 3 years, whichever comes first, thereafter to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37970, June 28, 2011]

Testing Requirements for Owners and Operators

§ 60.4212 What test methods and other procedures must I use if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder?

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder who conduct performance tests pursuant to this subpart must do so according to paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section.

(a) The performance test must be conducted according to the in-use testing procedures in 40 CFR part 1039, subpart F, for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder, and according to 40 CFR part 1042, subpart F, for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

(b) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR part 1039 must not exceed the not-to-exceed (NTE) standards for the same model year and maximum engine power as required in 40 CFR 1039.101(e) and 40 CFR 1039.102(g)(1), except as specified in 40 CFR 1039.104(d). This requirement starts when NTE requirements take effect for nonroad diesel engines under 40 CFR part 1039.

(c) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, must not exceed the NTE numerical requirements, rounded to the same number of decimal places as the applicable standard in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, determined from the following equation:

$$\text{NTE requirement for each pollutant} = (1.25) \times (\text{STD}) \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

STD = The standard specified for that pollutant in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable.

Alternatively, stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8 may follow the testing procedures specified in §60.4213 of this subpart, as appropriate.

(d) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for pre-2007 model year engines in §60.4204(a), §60.4205(a), or §60.4205(c) must not exceed the NTE numerical requirements, rounded to the same number of decimal places as the applicable standard in §60.4204(a), §60.4205(a), or §60.4205(c), determined from the equation in paragraph (c) of this section.

Where:

STD = The standard specified for that pollutant in §60.4204(a), §60.4205(a), or §60.4205(c).

Alternatively, stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for pre-2007 model year engines in §60.4204(a), §60.4205(a), or §60.4205(c) may follow the testing procedures specified in §60.4213, as appropriate.

(e) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR part 1042 must not exceed the NTE standards for the same model year and maximum engine power as required in 40 CFR 1042.101(c).

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37971, June 28, 2011]

§ 60.4213 What test methods and other procedures must I use if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder?

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder must conduct performance tests according to paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section.

(a) Each performance test must be conducted according to the requirements in §60.8 and under the specific conditions that this subpart specifies in table 7. The test must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load.

(b) You may not conduct performance tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, as specified in §60.8(c).

(c) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §60.8(f). Each test run must last at least 1 hour.

(d) To determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement, you must follow the requirements as specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) You must use Equation 2 of this section to determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement:

$$\frac{C_i - C_o}{C_i} \times 100 = R \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

C_i = concentration of NO_x or PM at the control device inlet,

C_o = concentration of NO_x or PM at the control device outlet, and

R = percent reduction of NO_x or PM emissions.

(2) You must normalize the NO_x or PM concentrations at the inlet and outlet of the control device to a dry basis and to 15 percent oxygen (O_2) using Equation 3 of this section, or an equivalent percent carbon dioxide (CO_2) using the procedures described in paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

$$C_{\text{adj}} = C_d \frac{5.9}{20.9 - \% \text{O}_2} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

C_{adj} = Calculated NO_x or PM concentration adjusted to 15 percent O_2 .

C_d = Measured concentration of NO_x or PM, uncorrected.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O_2 - 15 percent O_2 , the defined O_2 correction value, percent.

$\% \text{O}_2$ = Measured O_2 concentration, dry basis, percent.

(3) If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent O_2 and CO_2 concentration is measured in lieu of O_2 concentration measurement, a CO_2 correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO_2 correction factor as described in paragraphs (d)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Calculate the fuel-specific F_o value for the fuel burned during the test using values obtained from Method 19, Section 5.2, and the following equation:

$$F_o = \frac{0.209}{F_c} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

Where:

F_o = Fuel factor based on the ratio of O_2 volume to the ultimate CO_2 volume produced by the fuel at zero percent excess air.

0.209 = Fraction of air that is O_2 , percent/100.

F_d = Ratio of the volume of dry effluent gas to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dm^3 / J ($dscf/10^6$ Btu).

F_c = Ratio of the volume of CO_2 produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dm^3 / J ($dscf/10^6$ Btu).

(ii) Calculate the CO_2 correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent O_2 , as follows:

$$X_{CO_2} = \frac{5.9}{F_o} \quad (\text{Eq. 5})$$

Where:

X_{CO_2} = CO_2 correction factor, percent.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O_2 - 15 percent O_2 , the defined O_2 correction value, percent.

(iii) Calculate the NO_x and PM gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent O_2 using CO_2 as follows:

$$C_{adj} = C_d \frac{X_{CO_2}}{\%CO_2} \quad (\text{Eq. 6})$$

Where:

C_{adj} = Calculated NO_x or PM concentration adjusted to 15 percent O_2 .

C_d = Measured concentration of NO_x or PM, uncorrected.

$\%CO_2$ = Measured CO_2 concentration, dry basis, percent.

(e) To determine compliance with the NO_x mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of NO_x in the engine exhaust using Equation 7 of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_d \times 1.912 \times 10^{-3} \times Q \times T}{KW\text{-hour}} \quad (\text{Eq. 7})$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate in grams per KW-hour.

C_d = Measured NO_x concentration in ppm.

1.912×10^{-3} = Conversion constant for ppm NO_x to grams per standard cubic meter at 25 degrees Celsius.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meter per hour.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

KW-hour = Brake work of the engine, in KW-hour.

(f) To determine compliance with the PM mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of PM in the engine exhaust using Equation 8 of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_{adj} \times Q \times T}{KW\text{-hour}} \quad (\text{Eq 8})$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate in grams per KW-hour.

C_{adj} = Calculated PM concentration in grams per standard cubic meter.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meter per hour.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

KW-hour = Energy output of the engine, in KW.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37971, June 28, 2011]

Notification, Reports, and Records for Owners and Operators

§ 60.4214 What are my notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

(a) Owners and operators of non-emergency stationary CI ICE that are greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP), or have a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder, or are pre-2007 model year engines that are greater than 130 KW (175 HP) and not certified, must meet the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Submit an initial notification as required in §60.7(a)(1). The notification must include the information in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (v) of this section.

(i) Name and address of the owner or operator;

(ii) The address of the affected source;

(iii) Engine information including make, model, engine family, serial number, model year, maximum engine power, and engine displacement;

(iv) Emission control equipment; and

(v) Fuel used.

(2) Keep records of the information in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) All notifications submitted to comply with this subpart and all documentation supporting any notification.

(ii) Maintenance conducted on the engine.

(iii) If the stationary CI internal combustion is a certified engine, documentation from the manufacturer that the engine is certified to meet the emission standards.

(iv) If the stationary CI internal combustion is not a certified engine, documentation that the engine meets the emission standards.

(b) If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is an emergency stationary internal combustion engine, the owner or operator is not required to submit an initial notification. Starting with the model years in table 5 to this subpart, if the emergency engine does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines in the applicable model year, the owner or operator must keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency service that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time.

(c) If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is equipped with a diesel particulate filter, the owner or operator must keep records of any corrective action taken after the backpressure monitor has notified the owner or operator that the high backpressure limit of the engine is approached.

Special Requirements

§ 60.4215 What requirements must I meet for engines used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands?

(a) Stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that are used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are required to meet the applicable emission standards in §§60.4202 and 60.4205.

(b) Stationary CI ICE that are used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are not required to meet the fuel requirements in §60.4207.

(c) Stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder that are used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are required to meet the following emission standards:

(1) For engines installed prior to January 1, 2012, limit the emissions of NO_x in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

- (i) 17.0 g/KW-hr (12.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;
- (ii) $45 \cdot n^{-0.2}$ g/KW-hr ($34 \cdot n^{-0.2}$ g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 130 or more but less than 2,000 rpm, where n is maximum engine speed; and
- (iii) 9.8 g/KW-hr (7.3 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 2,000 rpm or more.

(2) For engines installed on or after January 1, 2012, limit the emissions of NO_x in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

- (i) 14.4 g/KW-hr (10.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;
- (ii) $44 \cdot n^{-0.23}$ g/KW-hr ($33 \cdot n^{-0.23}$ g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 130 but less than 2,000 rpm and where n is maximum engine speed; and
- (iii) 7.7 g/KW-hr (5.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 2,000 rpm.

(3) Limit the emissions of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to 0.40 g/KW-hr (0.30 g/HP-hr).

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37971, June 28, 2011]

§ 60.4216 What requirements must I meet for engines used in Alaska?

(a) Prior to December 1, 2010, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS should refer to 40 CFR part 69 to determine the diesel fuel requirements applicable to such engines.

(b) Except as indicated in paragraph (c) of this section, manufacturers, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS may meet the requirements of this subpart by manufacturing and installing engines meeting the requirements of 40 CFR parts 94 or 1042, as appropriate, rather than the otherwise applicable requirements of 40 CFR parts 89 and 1039, as indicated in sections §§60.4201(f) and 60.4202(g) of this subpart.

(c) Manufacturers, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that are located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS may choose to meet the applicable emission standards for emergency engines in §60.4202 and §60.4205, and not those for non-emergency engines in §60.4201 and §60.4204, except that for 2014 model year and later non-emergency CI ICE, the owner or operator of any such engine that was not certified as meeting Tier 4 PM standards, must meet the applicable requirements for PM in §60.4201 and §60.4204 or install a PM emission control device that achieves PM emission reductions of 85 percent, or 60 percent for engines with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder, compared to engine-out emissions.

(d) The provisions of §60.4207 do not apply to owners and operators of pre-2014 model year stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that are located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS.

(e) The provisions of §60.4208(a) do not apply to owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that are located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS until after December 31, 2009.

(f) The provisions of this section and §60.4207 do not prevent owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that are located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS from using fuels mixed with used lubricating oil, in volumes of up to 1.75 percent of the total fuel. The sulfur content of the used lubricating oil must be less than 200 parts per million. The used lubricating oil must meet the on-specification levels and properties for used oil in 40 CFR 279.11.

[76 FR 37971, June 28, 2011]

§ 60.4217 What emission standards must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary internal combustion engine using special fuels?

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that do not use diesel fuel may petition the Administrator for approval of alternative emission standards, if they can demonstrate that they use a fuel that is not the fuel on which the manufacturer of the engine certified the engine and that the engine cannot meet the applicable standards required in §60.4204 or §60.4205 using such fuels and that use of such fuel is appropriate and reasonably necessary, considering cost, energy, technical feasibility, human health and environmental, and other factors, for the operation of the engine.

[76 FR 37972, June 28, 2011]

General Provisions

§ 60.4218 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 8 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§60.1 through 60.19 apply to you.

Definitions

§ 60.4219 What definitions apply to this subpart?

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the CAA and in subpart A of this part.

Certified emissions life means the period during which the engine is designed to properly function in terms of reliability and fuel consumption, without being remanufactured, specified as a number of hours of operation or calendar years, whichever comes first. The values for certified emissions life for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder are given in 40 CFR 1039.101(g). The values for certified emissions life for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder are given in 40 CFR 94.9(a).

Combustion turbine means all equipment, including but not limited to the turbine, the fuel, air, lubrication and exhaust gas systems, control systems (except emissions control equipment), and any ancillary components and sub-components comprising any simple cycle combustion turbine, any regenerative/recuperative cycle combustion turbine, the combustion turbine portion of any cogeneration cycle combustion system, or the combustion turbine portion of any combined cycle steam/electric generating system.

Compression ignition means relating to a type of stationary internal combustion engine that is not a spark ignition engine.

Date of manufacture means one of the following things:

(1) For freshly manufactured engines and modified engines, date of manufacture means the date the engine is originally produced.

(2) For reconstructed engines, date of manufacture means the date the engine was originally produced, except as specified in paragraph (3) of this definition.

(3) Reconstructed engines are assigned a new date of manufacture if the fixed capital cost of the new and refurbished components exceeds 75 percent of the fixed capital cost of a comparable entirely new facility. An engine that is produced from a previously used engine block does not retain the date of manufacture of the engine in which the engine block was previously used if the engine is produced using all new components except for the engine block. In these cases, the date of manufacture is the date of reconstruction or the date the new engine is produced.

Diesel fuel means any liquid obtained from the distillation of petroleum with a boiling point of approximately 150 to 360 degrees Celsius. One commonly used form is number 2 distillate oil.

Diesel particulate filter means an emission control technology that reduces PM emissions by trapping the particles in a flow filter substrate and periodically removes the collected particles by either physical action or by oxidizing (burning off) the particles in a process called regeneration.

Emergency stationary internal combustion engine means any stationary internal combustion engine whose operation is limited to emergency situations and required testing and maintenance. Examples include stationary ICE used to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) when electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production) is interrupted, or stationary ICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, etc. Stationary CI ICE used to supply power to an electric grid or that supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity are not considered to be emergency engines.

Engine manufacturer means the manufacturer of the engine. See the definition of “manufacturer” in this section.

Fire pump engine means an emergency stationary internal combustion engine certified to NFPA requirements that is used to provide power to pump water for fire suppression or protection.

Freshly manufactured engine means an engine that has not been placed into service. An engine becomes freshly manufactured when it is originally produced.

Installed means the engine is placed and secured at the location where it is intended to be operated.

Manufacturer has the meaning given in section 216(1) of the Act. In general, this term includes any person who manufactures a stationary engine for sale in the United States or otherwise introduces a new stationary engine into commerce in the United States. This includes importers who import stationary engines for sale or resale.

Maximum engine power means maximum engine power as defined in 40 CFR 1039.801.

Model year means the calendar year in which an engine is manufactured (see “date of manufacture”), except as follows:

(1) Model year means the annual new model production period of the engine manufacturer in which an engine is manufactured (see “date of manufacture”), if the annual new model production period is different than the calendar year and includes January 1 of the calendar year for which the model year is named. It may not begin before January 2 of the previous calendar year and it must end by December 31 of the named calendar year.

(2) For an engine that is converted to a stationary engine after being placed into service as a nonroad or other non-stationary engine, model year means the calendar year or new model production period in which the engine was manufactured (see “date of manufacture”).

Other internal combustion engine means any internal combustion engine, except combustion turbines, which is not a reciprocating internal combustion engine or rotary internal combustion engine.

Reciprocating internal combustion engine means any internal combustion engine which uses reciprocating motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work.

Rotary internal combustion engine means any internal combustion engine which uses rotary motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work.

Spark ignition means relating to a gasoline, natural gas, or liquefied petroleum gas fueled engine or any other type of engine with a spark plug (or other sparking device) and with operating characteristics significantly similar to the theoretical Otto combustion cycle. Spark ignition engines usually use a throttle to regulate intake air flow to control power during normal operation. Dual-fuel engines in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for CI and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel at an annual average ratio of less than 2 parts diesel fuel to 100 parts total fuel on an energy equivalent basis are spark ignition engines.

Stationary internal combustion engine means any internal combustion engine, except combustion turbines, that converts heat energy into mechanical work and is not mobile. Stationary ICE differ from mobile ICE in that a stationary internal combustion engine is not a nonroad engine as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30 (excluding paragraph (2)(ii) of that definition), and is not used to propel a motor vehicle, aircraft, or a vehicle used solely for competition. Stationary ICE include reciprocating ICE, rotary ICE, and other ICE, except combustion turbines.

Subpart means 40 CFR part 60, subpart IIII.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37972, June 28, 2011]

Table 1 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Emission Standards for Stationary Pre-2007 Model Year Engines With a Displacement of <10 Liters per Cylinder and 2007–2010 Model Year Engines >2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and With a Displacement of <10 Liters per Cylinder

[As stated in §§60.4201(b), 60.4202(b), 60.4204(a), and 60.4205(a), you must comply with the following emission standards]

| Maximum engine power | Emission standards for stationary pre-2007 model year engines with a displacement of <10 liters per cylinder and 2007–2010 model year engines >2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and with a displacement of <10 liters per cylinder in g/KW-hr (g/HP-hr) | | | | |
|----------------------|--|----|-----------------|----|----|
| | NMHC + NO _x | HC | NO _x | CO | PM |
| | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| KW<8 (HP<11) | 10.5 (7.8) | | | 8.0 (6.0) | 1.0 (0.75) |
| 8≤KW<19 (11≤HP<25) | 9.5 (7.1) | | | 6.6 (4.9) | 0.80 (0.60) |
| 19≤KW<37 (25≤HP<50) | 9.5 (7.1) | | | 5.5 (4.1) | 0.80 (0.60) |
| 37≤KW<56 (50≤HP<75) | | | 9.2 (6.9) | | |
| 56≤KW<75 (75≤HP<100) | | | 9.2 (6.9) | | |
| 75≤KW<130 (100≤HP<175) | | | 9.2 (6.9) | | |
| 130≤KW<225 (175≤HP<300) | | 1.3 (1.0) | 9.2 (6.9) | 11.4 (8.5) | 0.54 (0.40) |
| 225≤KW<450 (300≤HP<600) | | 1.3 (1.0) | 9.2 (6.9) | 11.4 (8.5) | 0.54 (0.40) |
| 450≤KW≤560 (600≤HP≤750) | | 1.3 (1.0) | 9.2 (6.9) | 11.4 (8.5) | 0.54 (0.40) |
| KW>560 (HP>750) | | 1.3 (1.0) | 9.2 (6.9) | 11.4 (8.5) | 0.54 (0.40) |

Table 2 to Subpart III of Part 60—Emission Standards for 2008 Model Year and Later Emergency Stationary CI ICE <37 KW (50 HP) With a Displacement of <10 Liters per Cylinder

[As stated in §60.4202(a)(1), you must comply with the following emission standards]

| Engine power | Emission standards for 2008 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE <37 KW (50 HP) with a displacement of <10 liters per cylinder in g/KW-hr (g/HP-hr) | | | |
|------------------------|---|------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| | Model year(s) | NO _x + NMHC | CO | PM |
| KW<8 (HP<11) | 2008+ | 7.5 (5.6) | 8.0 (6.0) | 0.40 (0.30) |
| 8≤KW<19 (11≤HP<25) | 2008+ | 7.5 (5.6) | 6.6 (4.9) | 0.40 (0.30) |
| 19≤KW<37 (25≤HP<50) | 2008+ | 7.5 (5.6) | 5.5 (4.1) | 0.30 (0.22) |

Table 3 to Subpart III of Part 60—Certification Requirements for Stationary Fire Pump Engines

Table 3 to Subpart III of Part 60—Certification Requirements for Stationary Fire Pump Engines

As stated in §60.4202(d), you must certify new stationary fire pump engines beginning with the following model years:

| Engine power | Starting model year engine manufacturers must certify new stationary fire pump engines according to §60.4202(d)¹ |
|----------------------------|--|
| KW<75 (HP<100) | 2011 |
| 75≤KW<130 (100≤HP<175) | 2010 |
| 130≤KW≤560 (175≤HP≤750) | 2009 |
| KW>560 (HP>750) | 2008 |

¹Manufacturers of fire pump stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 37 kW (50 HP) and less than 450 KW (600 HP) and a rated speed of greater than 2,650 revolutions per minute (rpm) are not required to certify such engines until three model years following the model year indicated in this Table 3 for engines in the applicable engine power category.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37972, June 28, 2011]

Table 4 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Emission Standards for Stationary Fire Pump Engines

[As stated in §§60.4202(d) and 60.4205(c), you must comply with the following emission standards for stationary fire pump engines]

| Maximum engine power | Model year(s) | NMHC + NO_x | CO | PM |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| KW<8 (HP<11) | 2010 and earlier | 10.5 (7.8) | 8.0 (6.0) | 1.0 (0.75) |
| | 2011+ | 7.5 (5.6) | | 0.40 (0.30) |
| 8≤KW<19 (11≤HP<25) | 2010 and earlier | 9.5 (7.1) | 6.6 (4.9) | 0.80 (0.60) |
| | 2011+ | 7.5 (5.6) | | 0.40 (0.30) |
| 19≤KW<37 (25≤HP<50) | 2010 and earlier | 9.5 (7.1) | 5.5 (4.1) | 0.80 (0.60) |
| | 2011+ | 7.5 (5.6) | | 0.30 (0.22) |
| 37≤KW<56 (50≤HP<75) | 2010 and earlier | 10.5 (7.8) | 5.0 (3.7) | 0.80 (0.60) |
| | 2011+ ¹ | 4.7 (3.5) | | 0.40 (0.30) |
| 56≤KW<75 (75≤HP<100) | 2010 and earlier | 10.5 (7.8) | 5.0 (3.7) | 0.80 (0.60) |
| | 2011+ ¹ | 4.7 (3.5) | | 0.40 (0.30) |
| 75≤KW<130 (100≤HP<175) | 2009 and earlier | 10.5 (7.8) | 5.0 (3.7) | 0.80 (0.60) |
| | 2010+ ² | 4.0 (3.0) | | 0.30 (0.22) |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 130≤KW<225 (175≤HP<300) | 2008 and earlier | 10.5 (7.8) | 3.5 (2.6) | 0.54 (0.40) |
| | 2009+ ³ | 4.0 (3.0) | | 0.20 (0.15) |
| 225≤KW<450 (300≤HP<600) | 2008 and earlier | 10.5 (7.8) | 3.5 (2.6) | 0.54 (0.40) |
| | 2009+ ³ | 4.0 (3.0) | | 0.20 (0.15) |
| 450≤KW≤560 (600≤HP≤750) | 2008 and earlier | 10.5 (7.8) | 3.5 (2.6) | 0.54 (0.40) |
| | 2009+ | 4.0 (3.0) | | 0.20 (0.15) |
| KW>560 (HP>750) | 2007 and earlier | 10.5 (7.8) | 3.5 (2.6) | 0.54 (0.40) |
| | 2008+ | 6.4 (4.8) | | 0.20 (0.15) |

¹For model years 2011–2013, manufacturers, owners and operators of fire pump stationary CI ICE in this engine power category with a rated speed of greater than 2,650 revolutions per minute (rpm) may comply with the emission limitations for 2010 model year engines.

²For model years 2010–2012, manufacturers, owners and operators of fire pump stationary CI ICE in this engine power category with a rated speed of greater than 2,650 rpm may comply with the emission limitations for 2009 model year engines.

³In model years 2009–2011, manufacturers of fire pump stationary CI ICE in this engine power category with a rated speed of greater than 2,650 rpm may comply with the emission limitations for 2008 model year engines.

Table 5 to Subpart III of Part 60—Labeling and Recordkeeping Requirements for New Stationary Emergency Engines

[You must comply with the labeling requirements in §60.4210(f) and the recordkeeping requirements in §60.4214(b) for new emergency stationary CI ICE beginning in the following model years:]

| Engine power | Starting model year |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 19≤KW<56 (25≤HP<75) | 2013 |
| 56≤KW<130 (75≤HP<175) | 2012 |
| KW≥130 (HP≥175) | 2011 |

Table 6 to Subpart III of Part 60—Optional 3-Mode Test Cycle for Stationary Fire Pump Engines

[As stated in §60.4210(g), manufacturers of fire pump engines may use the following test cycle for testing fire pump engines:]

| Mode No. | Engine speed ¹ | Torque (percent) ² | Weighting factors |
|----------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Rated | 100 | 0.30 |
| 2 | Rated | 75 | 0.50 |

| | | | |
|---|-------|----|------|
| 3 | Rated | 50 | 0.20 |
|---|-------|----|------|

¹Engine speed: ± 2 percent of point.

²Torque: NFPA certified nameplate HP for 100 percent point. All points should be ± 2 percent of engine percent load value.

Table 7 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Requirements for Performance Tests for Stationary CI ICE With a Displacement of ≥ 30 Liters per Cylinder

[As stated in §60.4213, you must comply with the following requirements for performance tests for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of ≥ 30 liters per cylinder:]

| For each | Complying with the requirement to | You must | Using | According to the following requirements |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| 1. Stationary CI internal combustion engine with a displacement of ≥ 30 liters per cylinder | a. Reduce NO _x emissions by 90 percent or more | i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points; | (1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A | (a) Sampling sites must be located at the inlet and outlet of the control device. |
| | | ii. Measure O ₂ at the inlet and outlet of the control device; | (2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A | (b) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for NO _x concentration. |
| | | iii. If necessary, measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and, | (3) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17) | (c) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurements for NO _x concentration. |
| | | iv. Measure NO _x at the inlet and outlet of the control device | (4) Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17) | (d) NO _x concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs. |

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| | b. Limit the concentration of NO _x in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust. | i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points; | (1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A | (a) If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device. |
| | | ii. Determine the O ₂ concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and, | (2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A | (b) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurement for NO _x concentration. |
| | | iii. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and, | (3) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17) | (c) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurement for NO _x concentration. |
| | | iv. Measure NO _x at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine | (4) Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17) | (d) NO _x concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs. |
| | c. Reduce PM emissions by 60 percent or more | i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points; | (1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A | (a) Sampling sites must be located at the inlet and outlet of the control device. |
| | | ii. Measure O ₂ at the inlet and outlet of the control device; | (2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A | (b) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration. |
| | | iii. If necessary, measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and | (3) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A | (c) Measurements to determine and moisture content must be made at the same time as the |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| | | | | measurements for PM concentration. |
| | | iv. Measure PM at the inlet and outlet of the control device | (4) Method 5 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A | (d) PM concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs. |
| | d. Limit the concentration of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust | i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points; | (1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A | (a) If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device. |
| | | ii. Determine the O ₂ concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and | (2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A | (b) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration. |
| | | iii. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and | (3) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A | (c) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration. |
| | | iv. Measure PM at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine | (4) Method 5 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A | (d) PM concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs. |

Table 8 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart IIII

[As stated in §60.4218, you must comply with the following applicable General Provisions:]

| General Provisions citation | Subject of citation | Applies to subpart | Explanation |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| §60.1 | General applicability of the General Provisions | Yes | |
| §60.2 | Definitions | Yes | Additional terms defined in §60.4219. |

| | | | |
|--------|--|-----|---|
| §60.3 | Units and abbreviations | Yes | |
| §60.4 | Address | Yes | |
| §60.5 | Determination of construction or modification | Yes | |
| §60.6 | Review of plans | Yes | |
| §60.7 | Notification and Recordkeeping | Yes | Except that §60.7 only applies as specified in §60.4214(a). |
| §60.8 | Performance tests | Yes | Except that §60.8 only applies to stationary CI ICE with a displacement of (≥30 liters per cylinder and engines that are not certified. |
| §60.9 | Availability of information | Yes | |
| §60.10 | State Authority | Yes | |
| §60.11 | Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements | No | Requirements are specified in subpart IIII. |
| §60.12 | Circumvention | Yes | |
| §60.13 | Monitoring requirements | Yes | Except that §60.13 only applies to stationary CI ICE with a displacement of (≥30 liters per cylinder. |
| §60.14 | Modification | Yes | |
| §60.15 | Reconstruction | Yes | |
| §60.16 | Priority list | Yes | |
| §60.17 | Incorporations by reference | Yes | |
| §60.18 | General control device requirements | No | |
| §60.19 | General notification and reporting requirements | Yes | |

Attachment C
to FESOP No. F097-23643-00259

Title 40: Protection of Environment

**PART 63—NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR
HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES**

**Subpart ZZZZ—National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air
Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion
Engines**

Title 40: Protection of Environment
PART 63—NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES

Subpart ZZZZ—National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

Source: 69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, unless otherwise noted.

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.6580 What is the purpose of subpart ZZZZ?

Subpart ZZZZ establishes national emission limitations and operating limitations for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) located at major and area sources of HAP emissions. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations.

[73 FR 3603, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6585 Am I subject to this subpart?

You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate a stationary RICE at a major or area source of HAP emissions, except if the stationary RICE is being tested at a stationary RICE test cell/stand.

(a) A stationary RICE is any internal combustion engine which uses reciprocating motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work and which is not mobile. Stationary RICE differ from mobile RICE in that a stationary RICE is not a non-road engine as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30, and is not used to propel a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition.

(b) A major source of HAP emissions is a plant site that emits or has the potential to emit any single HAP at a rate of 10 tons (9.07 megagrams) or more per year or any combination of HAP at a rate of 25 tons (22.68 megagrams) or more per year, except that for oil and gas production facilities, a major source of HAP emissions is determined for each surface site.

(c) An area source of HAP emissions is a source that is not a major source.

(d) If you are an owner or operator of an area source subject to this subpart, your status as an entity subject to a standard or other requirements under this subpart does not subject you to the obligation to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 71, provided you are not required to obtain a permit under 40 CFR 70.3(a) or 40 CFR 71.3(a) for a reason other than your status as an area source under this subpart. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, you must continue to comply with the provisions of this subpart as applicable.

(e) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary RICE used for national security purposes, you may be eligible to request an exemption from the requirements of this subpart as described in 40 CFR part 1068, subpart C.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3603, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6590 What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?

This subpart applies to each affected source.

(a) *Affected source.* An affected source is any existing, new, or reconstructed stationary RICE located at a major or area source of HAP emissions, excluding stationary RICE being tested at a stationary RICE test cell/stand.

(1) *Existing stationary RICE.*

(i) For stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake horsepower (HP) located at a major source of HAP emissions, a stationary RICE is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE before December 19, 2002.

(ii) For stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, a stationary RICE is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE before June 12, 2006.

(iii) For stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, a stationary RICE is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE before June 12, 2006.

(iv) A change in ownership of an existing stationary RICE does not make that stationary RICE a new or reconstructed stationary RICE.

(2) *New stationary RICE.* (i) A stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions is new if you commenced construction of the stationary RICE on or after December 19, 2002.

(ii) A stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions is new if you commenced construction of the stationary RICE on or after June 12, 2006.

(iii) A stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions is new if you commenced construction of the stationary RICE on or after June 12, 2006.

(3) *Reconstructed stationary RICE.* (i) A stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions is reconstructed if you meet the definition of reconstruction in §63.2 and reconstruction is commenced on or after December 19, 2002.

(ii) A stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions is reconstructed if you meet the definition of reconstruction in §63.2 and reconstruction is commenced on or after June 12, 2006.

(iii) A stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions is reconstructed if you meet the definition of reconstruction in §63.2 and reconstruction is commenced on or after June 12, 2006.

(b) *Stationary RICE subject to limited requirements.* (1) An affected source which meets either of the criteria in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (ii) of this section does not have to meet the requirements of this subpart and of subpart A of this part except for the initial notification requirements of §63.6645(f).

(i) The stationary RICE is a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(ii) The stationary RICE is a new or reconstructed limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis must meet the initial notification requirements of §63.6645(f) and the requirements of §§63.6625(c), 63.6650(g), and 63.6655(c). These stationary RICE do not have to meet the emission limitations and operating limitations of this subpart.

(3) The following stationary RICE do not have to meet the requirements of this subpart and of subpart A of this part, including initial notification requirements:

(i) Existing spark ignition 2 stroke lean burn (2SLB) stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(ii) Existing spark ignition 4 stroke lean burn (4SLB) stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(iii) Existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(iv) Existing limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(v) Existing stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis;

(vi) Existing residential emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(vii) Existing commercial emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions; or

(viii) Existing institutional emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(c) *Stationary RICE subject to Regulations under 40 CFR Part 60.* An affected source that meets any of the criteria in paragraphs (c)(1) through (7) of this section must meet the requirements of this part by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII, for compression ignition engines or 40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ, for spark ignition engines. No further requirements apply for such engines under this part.

(1) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source;

(2) A new or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(3) A new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 250 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(4) A new or reconstructed spark ignition 4 stroke rich burn (4SRB) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(5) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis;

(6) A new or reconstructed emergency or limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(7) A new or reconstructed compression ignition (CI) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3604, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9674, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 37733, June 30, 2010; 75 FR 51588, Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6595 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

(a) *Affected sources.* (1) If you have an existing stationary RICE, excluding existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE, with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations no later than June 15, 2007. If you have an existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, an existing stationary CI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, or an existing stationary CI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations no later than May 3, 2013. If you have an existing stationary SI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, or an existing stationary SI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations no later than October 19, 2013.

(2) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before August 16, 2004, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than August 16, 2004.

(3) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions after August 16, 2004, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(4) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than January 18, 2008.

(5) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions after January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(6) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions before January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than January 18, 2008.

(7) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions after January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(b) *Area sources that become major sources.* If you have an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of HAP, the compliance dates in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section apply to you.

(1) Any stationary RICE for which construction or reconstruction is commenced after the date when your area source becomes a major source of HAP must be in compliance with this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(2) Any stationary RICE for which construction or reconstruction is commenced before your area source becomes a major source of HAP must be in compliance with the provisions of this subpart that are applicable to RICE located at major sources within 3 years after your area source becomes a major source of HAP.

(c) If you own or operate an affected source, you must meet the applicable notification requirements in §63.6645 and in 40 CFR part 63, subpart A.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3604, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

Emission and Operating Limitations

§ 63.6600 What emission limitations and operating limitations must I meet if I own or operate a stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart.

(a) If you own or operate an existing, new, or reconstructed spark ignition 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 1a to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 1b to this subpart which apply to you.

(b) If you own or operate a new or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at major source of HAP emissions, a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at major source of HAP emissions, or a new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2a to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart which apply to you.

(c) If you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the emission limitations in Tables 1a, 2a, 2c, and 2d to this subpart or operating limitations in Tables

1b and 2b to this subpart: an existing 2SLB stationary RICE; an existing 4SLB stationary RICE; a stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; an emergency stationary RICE; or a limited use stationary RICE.

(d) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2c to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart which apply to you.

[73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 63.6601 What emission limitations must I meet if I own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 brake HP and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at major source of HAP emissions manufactured on or after January 1, 2008, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2a to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart which apply to you.

[73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6602 What emission limitations must I meet if I own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2c to this subpart which apply to you. Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart.

[75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6603 What emission limitations and operating limitations must I meet if I own or operate an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions?

Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart.

(a) If you own or operate an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the requirements in Table 2d to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 1b and Table 2b to this subpart that apply to you.

(b) If you own or operate an existing stationary non-emergency CI RICE greater than 300 HP located at area sources in areas of Alaska not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System (FAHS) you do not have to meet the numerical CO emission limitations specified in Table 2d to

this subpart. Existing stationary non-emergency CI RICE greater than 300 HP located at area sources in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS must meet the management practices that are shown for stationary non-emergency CI RICE less than or equal to 300 HP in Table 2d to this subpart.

[75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010; 76 FR 12866, Mar. 9, 2011]

§ 63.6604 What fuel requirements must I meet if I own or operate an existing stationary CI RICE?

If you own or operate an existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 300 brake HP with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that uses diesel fuel, you must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel. Existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE located in Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or at area sources in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS are exempt from the requirements of this section.

[75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

General Compliance Requirements

§ 63.6605 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart that apply to you at all times.

(b) At all times you must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require you to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

[75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010]

Testing and Initial Compliance Requirements

§ 63.6610 By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate a stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate a stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions you are subject to the requirements of this section.

(a) You must conduct the initial performance test or other initial compliance demonstrations in Table 4 to this subpart that apply to you within 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your stationary RICE in §63.6595 and according to the provisions in §63.7(a)(2).

(b) If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004 and own or operate stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at

a major source of HAP emissions, you must demonstrate initial compliance with either the proposed emission limitations or the promulgated emission limitations no later than February 10, 2005 or no later than 180 days after startup of the source, whichever is later, according to §63.7(a)(2)(ix).

(c) If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004 and own or operate stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, and you chose to comply with the proposed emission limitations when demonstrating initial compliance, you must conduct a second performance test to demonstrate compliance with the promulgated emission limitations by December 13, 2007 or after startup of the source, whichever is later, according to §63.7(a)(2)(ix).

(d) An owner or operator is not required to conduct an initial performance test on units for which a performance test has been previously conducted, but the test must meet all of the conditions described in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in this subpart, and these methods must have been followed correctly.

(2) The test must not be older than 2 years.

(3) The test must be reviewed and accepted by the Administrator.

(4) Either no process or equipment changes must have been made since the test was performed, or the owner or operator must be able to demonstrate that the results of the performance test, with or without adjustments, reliably demonstrate compliance despite process or equipment changes.

(5) The test must be conducted at any load condition within plus or minus 10 percent of 100 percent load.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6611 By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB SI stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must conduct an initial performance test within 240 days after the compliance date that is specified for your stationary RICE in §63.6595 and according to the provisions specified in Table 4 to this subpart, as appropriate.

[73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6612 By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions you are subject to the requirements of this section.

(a) You must conduct any initial performance test or other initial compliance demonstration according to Tables 4 and 5 to this subpart that apply to you within 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your stationary RICE in §63.6595 and according to the provisions in §63.7(a)(2).

(b) An owner or operator is not required to conduct an initial performance test on a unit for which a performance test has been previously conducted, but the test must meet all of the conditions described in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in this subpart, and these methods must have been followed correctly.

(2) The test must not be older than 2 years.

(3) The test must be reviewed and accepted by the Administrator.

(4) Either no process or equipment changes must have been made since the test was performed, or the owner or operator must be able to demonstrate that the results of the performance test, with or without adjustments, reliably demonstrate compliance despite process or equipment changes.

[75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6615 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests?

If you must comply with the emission limitations and operating limitations, you must conduct subsequent performance tests as specified in Table 3 of this subpart.

§ 63.6620 What performance tests and other procedures must I use?

(a) You must conduct each performance test in Tables 3 and 4 of this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Each performance test must be conducted according to the requirements that this subpart specifies in Table 4 to this subpart. If you own or operate a non-operational stationary RICE that is subject to performance testing, you do not need to start up the engine solely to conduct the performance test. Owners and operators of a non-operational engine can conduct the performance test when the engine is started up again.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §63.7(e)(3). Each test run must last at least 1 hour.

(e)(1) You must use Equation 1 of this section to determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement:

$$\frac{C_i - C_o}{C_i} \times 100 = R \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

C_i = concentration of CO or formaldehyde at the control device inlet,

C_o = concentration of CO or formaldehyde at the control device outlet, and

R = percent reduction of CO or formaldehyde emissions.

(2) You must normalize the carbon monoxide (CO) or formaldehyde concentrations at the inlet and outlet of the control device to a dry basis and to 15 percent oxygen, or an equivalent percent carbon dioxide (CO₂). If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent oxygen and CO₂ concentration is measured in lieu of oxygen concentration measurement, a CO₂ correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO₂ correction factor as described in paragraphs (e)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Calculate the fuel-specific F_o value for the fuel burned during the test using values obtained from Method 19, section 5.2, and the following equation:

$$F_o = \frac{0.209 F_d}{F_c} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

F_o = Fuel factor based on the ratio of oxygen volume to the ultimate CO₂ volume produced by the fuel at zero percent excess air.

0.209 = Fraction of air that is oxygen, percent/100.

F_d = Ratio of the volume of dry effluent gas to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm³/J (dscf/10⁶ Btu).

F_c = Ratio of the volume of CO₂ produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm³/J (dscf/10⁶ Btu).

(ii) Calculate the CO₂ correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent oxygen, as follows:

$$X_{co_2} = \frac{5.9}{F_o} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

X_{co_2} = CO₂ correction factor, percent.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O₂ - 15 percent O₂, the defined O₂ correction value, percent.

(iii) Calculate the NO_x and SO₂ gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent O₂ using CO₂ as follows:

$$C_{adj} = C_d \frac{X_{CO_2}}{\%CO_2} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

Where:

%CO₂ = Measured CO₂ concentration measured, dry basis, percent.

(f) If you comply with the emission limitation to reduce CO and you are not using an oxidation catalyst, if you comply with the emission limitation to reduce formaldehyde and you are not using NSCR, or if you comply with the emission limitation to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and you are not using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR, you must petition the Administrator for operating limitations to be established during the initial performance test and continuously monitored thereafter; or for approval of no operating limitations. You must not conduct the initial performance test until after the petition has been approved by the Administrator.

(g) If you petition the Administrator for approval of operating limitations, your petition must include the information described in paragraphs (g)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Identification of the specific parameters you propose to use as operating limitations;

(2) A discussion of the relationship between these parameters and HAP emissions, identifying how HAP emissions change with changes in these parameters, and how limitations on these parameters will serve to limit HAP emissions;

(3) A discussion of how you will establish the upper and/or lower values for these parameters which will establish the limits on these parameters in the operating limitations;

(4) A discussion identifying the methods you will use to measure and the instruments you will use to monitor these parameters, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of these methods and instruments; and

(5) A discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you will use for monitoring these parameters.

(h) If you petition the Administrator for approval of no operating limitations, your petition must include the information described in paragraphs (h)(1) through (7) of this section.

(1) Identification of the parameters associated with operation of the stationary RICE and any emission control device which could change intentionally (e.g., operator adjustment, automatic controller adjustment, etc.) or unintentionally (e.g., wear and tear, error, etc.) on a routine basis or over time;

(2) A discussion of the relationship, if any, between changes in the parameters and changes in HAP emissions;

(3) For the parameters which could change in such a way as to increase HAP emissions, a discussion of whether establishing limitations on the parameters would serve to limit HAP emissions;

(4) For the parameters which could change in such a way as to increase HAP emissions, a discussion of how you could establish upper and/or lower values for the parameters which would establish limits on the parameters in operating limitations;

(5) For the parameters, a discussion identifying the methods you could use to measure them and the instruments you could use to monitor them, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of the methods and instruments;

(6) For the parameters, a discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you could use to monitor them; and

(7) A discussion of why, from your point of view, it is infeasible or unreasonable to adopt the parameters as operating limitations.

(i) The engine percent load during a performance test must be determined by documenting the calculations, assumptions, and measurement devices used to measure or estimate the percent load in a specific application. A written report of the average percent load determination must be included in the notification of compliance status. The following information must be included in the written report: the engine model number, the engine manufacturer, the year of purchase, the manufacturer's site-rated brake horsepower, the ambient temperature, pressure, and humidity during the performance test, and all assumptions that were made to estimate or calculate percent load during the performance test must be clearly explained. If measurement devices such as flow meters, kilowatt meters, beta analyzers, stain gauges, etc. are used, the model number of the measurement device, and an estimate of its accurate in percentage of true value must be provided.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 63.6625 What are my monitoring, installation, collection, operation, and maintenance requirements?

(a) If you elect to install a CEMS as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain a CEMS to monitor CO and either oxygen or CO₂ at both the inlet and the outlet of the control device according to the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Each CEMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to the applicable performance specifications of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(2) You must conduct an initial performance evaluation and an annual relative accuracy test audit (RATA) of each CEMS according to the requirements in §63.8 and according to the applicable performance specifications of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1.

(3) As specified in §63.8(c)(4)(ii), each CEMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period. You must have at least two data points, with each representing a different 15-minute period, to have a valid hour of data.

(4) The CEMS data must be reduced as specified in §63.8(g)(2) and recorded in parts per million or parts per billion (as appropriate for the applicable limitation) at 15 percent oxygen or the equivalent CO₂ concentration.

(b) If you are required to install a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section. For an affected source that is complying with the emission limitations and operating limitations on March 9, 2011, the requirements in paragraph (b) of this section are applicable September 6, 2011.

(1) You must prepare a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses the monitoring system design, data collection, and the quality assurance and quality control elements outlined in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (v) of this section and in §63.8(d). As specified in §63.8(f)(4), you may request approval of monitoring system quality assurance and quality control procedures alternative to those specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section in your site-specific monitoring plan.

(i) The performance criteria and design specifications for the monitoring system equipment, including the sample interface, detector signal analyzer, and data acquisition and calculations;

(ii) Sampling interface (e.g., thermocouple) location such that the monitoring system will provide representative measurements;

(iii) Equipment performance evaluations, system accuracy audits, or other audit procedures;

(iv) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with provisions in §63.8(c)(1) and (c)(3); and

(v) Ongoing reporting and recordkeeping procedures in accordance with provisions in §63.10(c), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

(2) You must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS in continuous operation according to the procedures in your site-specific monitoring plan.

(3) The CPMS must collect data at least once every 15 minutes (see also §63.6635).

(4) For a CPMS for measuring temperature range, the temperature sensor must have a minimum tolerance of 2.8 degrees Celsius (5 degrees Fahrenheit) or 1 percent of the measurement range, whichever is larger.

(5) You must conduct the CPMS equipment performance evaluation, system accuracy audits, or other audit procedures specified in your site-specific monitoring plan at least annually.

(6) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CPMS in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan.

(c) If you are operating a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must monitor and record your fuel usage daily with separate fuel meters to measure the volumetric flow rate of each fuel. In addition, you must operate your stationary RICE in a manner which reasonably minimizes HAP emissions.

(d) If you are operating a new or reconstructed emergency 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to the startup of the engine.

(e) If you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE, you must operate and maintain the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions:

(1) An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 100 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(2) An existing emergency or black start stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(3) An existing emergency or black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(4) An existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(5) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(6) An existing non-emergency, non-black start landfill or digester gas stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(7) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(8) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(9) An existing, non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating greater than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is operated 24 hours or less per calendar year; and

(10) An existing, non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating greater than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is operated 24 hours or less per calendar year.

(f) If you own or operate an existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or an existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed.

(g) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency, non-black start CI engine greater than or equal to 300 HP that is not equipped with a closed crankcase ventilation system, you must comply with either paragraph (g)(1) or paragraph (g)(2) of this section. Owners and operators must follow the manufacturer's specified maintenance requirements for operating and maintaining the open or closed crankcase ventilation systems and replacing the crankcase filters, or can request the Administrator to approve different maintenance requirements that are as protective as manufacturer requirements. Existing CI engines located at area sources in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS do not have to meet the requirements of paragraph (g) of this section.

(1) Install a closed crankcase ventilation system that prevents crankcase emissions from being emitted to the atmosphere, or

(2) Install an open crankcase filtration emission control system that reduces emissions from the crankcase by filtering the exhaust stream to remove oil mist, particulates, and metals.

(h) If you operate a new, reconstructed, or existing stationary engine, you must minimize the engine's time spent at idle during startup and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the emission standards applicable to all times other than startup in Tables 1a, 2a, 2c, and 2d to this subpart apply.

(i) If you own or operate a stationary CI engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in items 1 or 2 of Table 2c to this subpart or in items 1 or 4 of Table 2d to this subpart, you have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 2c and 2d to this subpart. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2c or 2d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Base Number is less than 30 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

(j) If you own or operate a stationary SI engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in items 6, 7, or 8 of Table 2c to this subpart or in items 5, 6, 7, 9, or 11 of Table 2d to this subpart, you have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 2c and 2d to this subpart. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2c or 2d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Acid Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Acid Number increases by more than 3.0 milligrams of potassium hydroxide (KOH) per gram from Total Acid Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010; 76 FR 12866, Mar. 9, 2011]

§ 63.6630 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations?

(a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission and operating limitation that applies to you according to Table 5 of this subpart.

(b) During the initial performance test, you must establish each operating limitation in Tables 1b and 2b of this subpart that applies to you.

(c) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in §63.6645.

Continuous Compliance Requirements

§ 63.6635 How do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance?

(a) If you must comply with emission and operating limitations, you must monitor and collect data according to this section.

(b) Except for monitor malfunctions, associated repairs, required performance evaluations, and required quality assurance or control activities, you must monitor continuously at all times that the stationary RICE is operating. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

(c) You may not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emission or operating levels. You must, however, use all the valid data collected during all other periods.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

§ 63.6640 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations?

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limitation and operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to you according to methods specified in Table 6 to this subpart.

(b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limitation or operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to you. These instances are deviations from the emission and operating limitations in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in §63.6650. If you change your catalyst, you must reestablish the values of the operating parameters measured during the initial performance test. When you reestablish the values of your operating parameters, you must also conduct a performance test to demonstrate that you are meeting the required emission limitation applicable to your stationary RICE.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) For new, reconstructed, and rebuilt stationary RICE, deviations from the emission or operating limitations that occur during the first 200 hours of operation from engine startup (engine burn-in period) are not violations. Rebuilt stationary RICE means a stationary RICE that has been rebuilt as that term is defined in 40 CFR 94.11(a).

(e) You must also report each instance in which you did not meet the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart that apply to you. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions (except new or reconstructed 4SLB engines greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP), a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, or any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart: An existing 2SLB stationary RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, an existing emergency stationary RICE, an existing limited use stationary RICE, or an existing stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis. If you own or operate any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart, except for the initial notification requirements: a new or reconstructed stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE, or a new or reconstructed limited use stationary RICE.

(f) *Requirements for emergency stationary RICE.* (1) If you own or operate an existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that was installed on or after June 12, 2006, or an existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must operate the emergency stationary RICE according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section. Any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and will need to meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

(i) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.

(ii) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per year.

(iii) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity; except that owners and operators may operate the emergency engine for a maximum of 15 hours per year as part of a demand response program if the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator has determined there are emergency conditions that could lead to a potential electrical blackout, such as unusually low frequency, equipment overload, capacity or energy deficiency, or unacceptable voltage level. The engine may not be operated for more than 30 minutes prior to the time when the emergency condition is expected to occur, and the engine operation must be terminated immediately after the facility is notified that the emergency condition is no longer imminent. The 15 hours per year of demand response operation are counted as part of the 50 hours of operation per year provided for non-emergency

situations. The supply of emergency power to another entity or entities pursuant to financial arrangement is not limited by this paragraph (f)(1)(iii), as long as the power provided by the financial arrangement is limited to emergency power.

(2) If you own or operate an emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that was installed prior to June 12, 2006, you must operate the engine according to the conditions described in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and will need to meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

(i) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.

(ii) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Required testing of such units should be minimized, but there is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations and for routine testing and maintenance.

(iii) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for an additional 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20467, Apr. 20, 2006; 73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51591, Aug. 20, 2010]

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§ 63.6645 What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit all of the notifications in §§63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e), (f)(4) and (f)(6), 63.9(b) through (e), and (g) and (h) that apply to you by the dates specified if you own or operate any of the following;

(1) An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) An existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(3) A stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(4) A new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(5) This requirement does not apply if you own or operate an existing stationary RICE less than 100 HP, an existing stationary emergency RICE, or an existing stationary RICE that is not subject to any numerical emission standards.

(b) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you start up your stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before the effective date of this subpart, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than December 13, 2004.

(c) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions on or after August 16, 2004, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after you become subject to this subpart.

(d) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you start up your stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before the effective date of this subpart and you are required to submit an initial notification, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than July 16, 2008.

(e) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions on or after March 18, 2008 and you are required to submit an initial notification, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after you become subject to this subpart.

(f) If you are required to submit an Initial Notification but are otherwise not affected by the requirements of this subpart, in accordance with §63.6590(b), your notification should include the information in §63.9(b)(2)(i) through (v), and a statement that your stationary RICE has no additional requirements and explain the basis of the exclusion (for example, that it operates exclusively as an emergency stationary RICE if it has a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions).

(g) If you are required to conduct a performance test, you must submit a Notification of Intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 days before the performance test is scheduled to begin as required in §63.7(b)(1).

(h) If you are required to conduct a performance test or other initial compliance demonstration as specified in Tables 4 and 5 to this subpart, you must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to §63.9(h)(2)(ii).

(1) For each initial compliance demonstration required in Table 5 to this subpart that does not include a performance test, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status before the close of business on the 30th day following the completion of the initial compliance demonstration.

(2) For each initial compliance demonstration required in Table 5 to this subpart that includes a performance test conducted according to the requirements in Table 3 to this subpart, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including the performance test results, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the performance test according to §63.10(d)(2).

[73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 75 FR 9677, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51591, Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6650 What reports must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit each report in Table 7 of this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10(a), you must submit each report by the date in Table 7 of this subpart and according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(9) of this section.

(1) For semiannual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595 and

ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.6595.

(2) For semiannual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date follows the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595.

(3) For semiannual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31.

(4) For semiannual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period.

(5) For each stationary RICE that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 71, and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6 (a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent Compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the dates in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(4) of this section.

(6) For annual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595 and ending on December 31.

(7) For annual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than January 31 following the end of the first calendar year after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595.

(8) For annual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must cover the annual reporting period from January 1 through December 31.

(9) For annual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than January 31.

(c) The Compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Statement by a responsible official, with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the accuracy of the content of the report.

(3) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(4) If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the compliance report must include the number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by an owner or operator during a malfunction of an affected source to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.6605(b), including actions taken to correct a malfunction.

(5) If there are no deviations from any emission or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission or operating limitations during the reporting period.

(6) If there were no periods during which the continuous monitoring system (CMS), including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period.

(d) For each deviation from an emission or operating limitation that occurs for a stationary RICE where you are not using a CMS to comply with the emission or operating limitations in this subpart, the Compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section and the information in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The total operating time of the stationary RICE at which the deviation occurred during the reporting period.

(2) Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause, if applicable), as applicable, and the corrective action taken.

(e) For each deviation from an emission or operating limitation occurring for a stationary RICE where you are using a CMS to comply with the emission and operating limitations in this subpart, you must include information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) and (e)(1) through (12) of this section.

(1) The date and time that each malfunction started and stopped.

(2) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(3) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was out-of-control, including the information in §63.8(c)(8).

(4) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether each deviation occurred during a period of malfunction or during another period.

(5) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period, and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(6) A breakdown of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(7) A summary of the total duration of CMS downtime during the reporting period, and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total operating time of the stationary RICE at which the CMS downtime occurred during that reporting period.

(8) An identification of each parameter and pollutant (CO or formaldehyde) that was monitored at the stationary RICE.

(9) A brief description of the stationary RICE.

(10) A brief description of the CMS.

(11) The date of the latest CMS certification or audit.

(12) A description of any changes in CMS, processes, or controls since the last reporting period.

(f) Each affected source that has obtained a title V operating permit pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 71 must report all deviations as defined in this subpart in the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6 (a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A). If an affected source submits a Compliance report pursuant to Table 7 of this subpart along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), and the Compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from any emission or operating limitation in this subpart, submission of the Compliance report shall be deemed to satisfy any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a Compliance report shall not otherwise affect any obligation the affected source may have to report deviations from permit requirements to the permit authority.

(g) If you are operating as a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must submit an annual report according to Table 7 of this subpart by the date specified unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule, according to the information described in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(5) of this section. You must report the data specified in (g)(1) through (g)(3) of this section.

(1) Fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations. You must also demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or digester gas is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the total fuel consumption on an annual basis.

(2) The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits.

(3) Any problems or errors suspected with the meters.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9677, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 63.6655 What records must I keep?

(a) If you must comply with the emission and operating limitations, you must keep the records described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(5), (b)(1) through (b)(3) and (c) of this section.

(1) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that you submitted, according to the requirement in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

(2) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (*i.e.*, process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(3) Records of performance tests and performance evaluations as required in §63.10(b)(2)(viii).

(4) Records of all required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(5) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.6605(b), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(b) For each CEMS or CPMS, you must keep the records listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Records described in §63.10(b)(2)(vi) through (xi).

(2) Previous (*i.e.*, superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in §63.8(d)(3).

(3) Requests for alternatives to the relative accuracy test for CEMS or CPMS as required in §63.8(f)(6)(i), if applicable.

(c) If you are operating a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must keep the records of your daily fuel usage monitors.

(d) You must keep the records required in Table 6 of this subpart to show continuous compliance with each emission or operating limitation that applies to you.

(e) You must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that you operated and maintained the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to your own maintenance plan if you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE;

(1) An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 100 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) An existing stationary emergency RICE.

(3) An existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions subject to management practices as shown in Table 2d to this subpart.

(f) If you own or operate any of the stationary RICE in paragraphs (f)(1) or (2) of this section, you must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the engines are used for demand response operation, the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the time the engine was operated as part of demand response.

(1) An existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.

(2) An existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9678, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6660 In what form and how long must I keep my records?

(a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review according to §63.10(b)(1).

(b) As specified in §63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) You must keep each record readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least 5 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1).

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9678, Mar. 3, 2010]

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.6665 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 8 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions (except new or reconstructed 4SLB engines greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP), a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, or any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with any of the requirements of the General Provisions specified in Table 8: An existing 2SLB stationary RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, an existing stationary RICE that combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, an existing emergency stationary RICE, or an existing limited use stationary RICE. If you own or operate any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in the General Provisions specified in Table 8 except for the initial notification requirements: A new stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, a new emergency stationary RICE, or a new limited use stationary RICE.

[75 FR 9678, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 63.6670 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart is implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency (as well as the U.S. EPA) has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out whether this subpart is delegated to your State, local, or tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator of the U.S. EPA and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that will not be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies are:

(1) Approval of alternatives to the non-opacity emission limitations and operating limitations in §63.6600 under §63.6(g).

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in §63.90.

(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under §63.8(f) and as defined in §63.90.

(4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f) and as defined in §63.90.

(5) Approval of a performance test which was conducted prior to the effective date of the rule, as specified in §63.6610(b).

§ 63.6675 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act (CAA); in 40 CFR 63.2, the General Provisions of this part; and in this section as follows:

Area source means any stationary source of HAP that is not a major source as defined in part 63.

Associated equipment as used in this subpart and as referred to in section 112(n)(4) of the CAA, means equipment associated with an oil or natural gas exploration or production well, and includes all equipment from the well bore to the point of custody transfer, except glycol dehydration units, storage vessels with potential for flash emissions, combustion turbines, and stationary RICE.

Black start engine means an engine whose only purpose is to start up a combustion turbine.

CAA means the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*, as amended by Public Law 101–549, 104 Stat. 2399).

Commercial emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in commercial establishments such as office buildings, hotels, stores, telecommunications facilities, restaurants, financial institutions such as banks, doctor's offices, and sports and performing arts facilities.

Compression ignition means relating to a type of stationary internal combustion engine that is not a spark ignition engine.

Custody transfer means the transfer of hydrocarbon liquids or natural gas: After processing and/or treatment in the producing operations, or from storage vessels or automatic transfer facilities or other such equipment, including product loading racks, to pipelines or any other forms of transportation. For the purposes of this subpart, the point at which such liquids or natural gas enters a natural gas processing plant is a point of custody transfer.

Deviation means any instance in which an affected source subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source:

(1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart, including but not limited to any emission limitation or operating limitation;

(2) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or

(3) Fails to meet any emission limitation or operating limitation in this subpart during malfunction, regardless or whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

(4) Fails to satisfy the general duty to minimize emissions established by §63.6(e)(1)(i).

Diesel engine means any stationary RICE in which a high boiling point liquid fuel injected into the combustion chamber ignites when the air charge has been compressed to a temperature sufficiently high for auto-ignition. This process is also known as compression ignition.

Diesel fuel means any liquid obtained from the distillation of petroleum with a boiling point of approximately 150 to 360 degrees Celsius. One commonly used form is fuel oil number 2. Diesel fuel also includes any non-distillate fuel with comparable physical and chemical properties (e.g. biodiesel) that is suitable for use in compression ignition engines.

Digester gas means any gaseous by-product of wastewater treatment typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of organic waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO₂.

Dual-fuel engine means any stationary RICE in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for compression ignition and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel.

Emergency stationary RICE means any stationary internal combustion engine whose operation is limited to emergency situations and required testing and maintenance. Examples include stationary RICE used to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) when electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production) is interrupted, or stationary RICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, etc. Stationary RICE used for peak shaving are not considered emergency stationary RICE. Stationary RICE used to supply power to an electric grid or that supply non-emergency power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity are not considered to be emergency engines, except as permitted under §63.6640(f). All emergency stationary RICE must comply with the requirements specified in §63.6640(f) in order to be considered emergency stationary RICE. If the engine does not comply with the requirements specified in §63.6640(f), then it is not considered to be an emergency stationary RICE under this subpart.

Engine startup means the time from initial start until applied load and engine and associated equipment reaches steady state or normal operation. For stationary engine with catalytic controls, engine startup means the time from initial start until applied load and engine and associated equipment, including the catalyst, reaches steady state or normal operation.

Four-stroke engine means any type of engine which completes the power cycle in two crankshaft revolutions, with intake and compression strokes in the first revolution and power and exhaust strokes in the second revolution.

Gaseous fuel means a material used for combustion which is in the gaseous state at standard atmospheric temperature and pressure conditions.

Gasoline means any fuel sold in any State for use in motor vehicles and motor vehicle engines, or nonroad or stationary engines, and commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline.

Glycol dehydration unit means a device in which a liquid glycol (including, but not limited to, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, or triethylene glycol) absorbent directly contacts a natural gas stream and absorbs water in a contact tower or absorption column (absorber). The glycol contacts and absorbs water vapor and other gas stream constituents from the natural gas and becomes "rich" glycol. This glycol is then regenerated in the glycol dehydration unit reboiler. The "lean" glycol is then recycled.

Hazardous air pollutants (HAP) means any air pollutants listed in or pursuant to section 112(b) of the CAA.

Institutional emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in institutional establishments such as medical centers, nursing homes, research centers, institutions of higher education, correctional facilities, elementary and secondary schools, libraries, religious establishments, police stations, and fire stations.

ISO standard day conditions means 288 degrees Kelvin (15 degrees Celsius), 60 percent relative humidity and 101.3 kilopascals pressure.

Landfill gas means a gaseous by-product of the land application of municipal refuse typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO₂.

Lean burn engine means any two-stroke or four-stroke spark ignited engine that does not meet the definition of a rich burn engine.

Limited use stationary RICE means any stationary RICE that operates less than 100 hours per year.

Liquefied petroleum gas means any liquefied hydrocarbon gas obtained as a by-product in petroleum refining of natural gas production.

Liquid fuel means any fuel in liquid form at standard temperature and pressure, including but not limited to diesel, residual/crude oil, kerosene/naphtha (jet fuel), and gasoline.

Major Source, as used in this subpart, shall have the same meaning as in §63.2, except that:

(1) Emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment (as defined in this section)) and emissions from any pipeline compressor station or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units, to determine whether such emission points or stations are major sources, even when emission points are in a contiguous area or under common control;

(2) For oil and gas production facilities, emissions from processes, operations, or equipment that are not part of the same oil and gas production facility, as defined in §63.1271 of subpart HHH of this part, shall not be aggregated;

(3) For production field facilities, only HAP emissions from glycol dehydration units, storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions, combustion turbines and reciprocating internal combustion engines shall be aggregated for a major source determination; and

(4) Emissions from processes, operations, and equipment that are not part of the same natural gas transmission and storage facility, as defined in §63.1271 of subpart HHH of this part, shall not be aggregated.

Malfunction means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner which causes, or has the potential to cause, the emission limitations in an applicable standard to be exceeded. Failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

Natural gas means a naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and non-hydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the Earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane. Natural gas may be field or pipeline quality.

Non-selective catalytic reduction (NSCR) means an add-on catalytic nitrogen oxides (NO_x) control device for rich burn engines that, in a two-step reaction, promotes the conversion of excess oxygen, NO_x, CO, and volatile organic compounds (VOC) into CO₂, nitrogen, and water.

Oil and gas production facility as used in this subpart means any grouping of equipment where hydrocarbon liquids are processed, upgraded (*i.e.*, remove impurities or other constituents to meet contract specifications), or stored prior to the point of custody transfer; or where natural gas is processed, upgraded, or stored prior to entering the natural gas transmission and storage source category. For purposes of a major source determination, facility (including a building, structure, or installation) means oil and natural gas production and processing equipment that is located within the boundaries of an individual surface site as defined in this section. Equipment that is part of a facility will typically be located within close proximity to other equipment located at the same facility. Pieces of production equipment or groupings of equipment located on different oil and gas leases, mineral fee tracts, lease tracts, subsurface or surface unit areas, surface fee tracts, surface lease tracts, or separate surface sites, whether or not connected by a road, waterway, power line or pipeline, shall not be considered part of the same facility. Examples of facilities in the oil and natural gas production source category include, but are not limited to, well sites, satellite tank batteries, central tank batteries, a compressor station that transports natural gas to a natural gas processing plant, and natural gas processing plants.

Oxidation catalyst means an add-on catalytic control device that controls CO and VOC by oxidation.

Peaking unit or engine means any standby engine intended for use during periods of high demand that are not emergencies.

Percent load means the fractional power of an engine compared to its maximum manufacturer's design capacity at engine site conditions. Percent load may range between 0 percent to above 100 percent.

Potential to emit means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the stationary source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable. For oil and natural gas production facilities subject to subpart HH of this part, the potential to emit provisions in §63.760(a) may be used. For natural gas transmission and storage facilities subject to subpart HHH of this part, the maximum annual facility gas throughput for storage facilities may be determined according to §63.1270(a)(1) and the maximum annual throughput for transmission facilities may be determined according to §63.1270(a)(2).

Production field facility means those oil and gas production facilities located prior to the point of custody transfer.

Production well means any hole drilled in the earth from which crude oil, condensate, or field natural gas is extracted.

Propane means a colorless gas derived from petroleum and natural gas, with the molecular structure C₃H₈.

Residential emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in residential establishments such as homes or apartment buildings.

Responsible official means responsible official as defined in 40 CFR 70.2.

Rich burn engine means any four-stroke spark ignited engine where the manufacturer's recommended operating air/fuel ratio divided by the stoichiometric air/fuel ratio at full load conditions is less than or equal to 1.1. Engines originally manufactured as rich burn engines, but modified prior to December 19, 2002 with passive emission control technology for NO_x (such as pre-combustion chambers) will be considered lean burn engines. Also, existing engines where there are no manufacturer's recommendations regarding air/fuel ratio will be considered a rich burn engine if the excess oxygen content of the exhaust at full load conditions is less than or equal to 2 percent.

Site-rated HP means the maximum manufacturer's design capacity at engine site conditions.

Spark ignition means relating to either: A gasoline-fueled engine; or any other type of engine with a spark plug (or other sparking device) and with operating characteristics significantly similar to the theoretical Otto combustion cycle. Spark ignition engines usually use a throttle to regulate intake air flow to control power during normal operation. Dual-fuel engines in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for CI and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel at an annual average ratio of less than 2 parts diesel fuel to 100 parts total fuel on an energy equivalent basis are spark ignition engines.

Stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine (RICE) means any reciprocating internal combustion engine which uses reciprocating motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work and which is not mobile. Stationary RICE differ from mobile RICE in that a stationary RICE is not a non-road engine as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30, and is not used to propel a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition.

Stationary RICE test cell/stand means an engine test cell/stand, as defined in subpart P P P P P of this part, that tests stationary RICE.

Stoichiometric means the theoretical air-to-fuel ratio required for complete combustion.

Storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions means any storage vessel that contains a hydrocarbon liquid with a stock tank gas-to-oil ratio equal to or greater than 0.31 cubic meters per liter and an American Petroleum Institute gravity equal to or greater than 40 degrees and an actual annual average hydrocarbon liquid throughput equal to or greater than 79,500 liters per day. Flash emissions occur when dissolved hydrocarbons in the fluid evolve from solution when the fluid pressure is reduced.

Subpart means 40 CFR part 63, subpart Z Z Z Z.

Surface site means any combination of one or more graded pad sites, gravel pad sites, foundations, platforms, or the immediate physical location upon which equipment is physically affixed.

Two-stroke engine means a type of engine which completes the power cycle in single crankshaft revolution by combining the intake and compression operations into one stroke and the power and exhaust operations into a second stroke. This system requires auxiliary scavenging and inherently runs lean of stoichiometric.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20467, Apr. 20, 2006; 73 FR 3607, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9679, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 2010; 76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

Table 1ato Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Emission Limitations for Existing, New, and Reconstructed Spark Ignition, 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following emission limitations at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent for existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions:

| For each . . . | You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup . . . | During periods of startup you must . . . |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| 1. 4SRB stationary RICE | a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more. If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004, you may reduce formaldehyde emissions by 75 percent or more until June 15, 2007 or | Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. ¹ |
| | b. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ | |

¹Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

[75 FR 9679, Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at 75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 1bto Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Operating Limitations for Existing, New, and Reconstructed Spark Ignition 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions and Existing Spark Ignition 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at an Area Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6603, 63.6630 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following operating limitations for existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and existing 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year:

| For each . . . | You must meet the following operating limitation . . . |
|---|---|
| 1. 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and using NSCR; or 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent | a. Maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst measured during the initial performance test; and b. Maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 750 °F and less than or equal to 1250 °F. |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>O2 and using NSCR; or 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 2.7 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O2 and using NSCR.</p> | |
| <p>2. 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and not using NSCR; or 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O2 and not using NSCR; or 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 2.7 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O2 and not using NSCR.</p> | <p>Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.</p> |

[76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

Table 2a to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Emission Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP and New and Reconstructed 4SLB Stationary RICE ≥250 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following emission limitations for new and reconstructed lean burn and new and reconstructed compression ignition stationary RICE at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent:

| For each . . . | You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup . . . | During periods of startup you must . . . |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| 1. 2SLB stationary RICE | a. Reduce CO emissions by 58 percent or more; or b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 12 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ . If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004, you may limit concentration of formaldehyde to 17 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ until June 15, 2007 | Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. ¹ |
| 2. 4SLB stationary RICE | a. Reduce CO emissions by 93 percent or more; or | |
| | b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 14 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ | |

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| 3. CI stationary RICE | a. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more; or | |
| | b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 580 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ | |

¹Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

[75 FR 9680, Mar. 3, 2010]

Table 2bto Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63— Operating Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions, New and Reconstructed 4SLB Stationary RICE ≥250 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions, Existing Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP, and Existing 4SLB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at an Area Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6601, 63.6603, 63.6630, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following operating limitations for new and reconstructed 2SLB and compression ignition stationary RICE located at a major source of HAP emissions; new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions; existing compression ignition stationary RICE >500 HP; and existing 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year:

| For each . . . | You must meet the following operating limitation . . . |
|--|--|
| 1. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst; or 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using an oxidation catalyst; or 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust and using an oxidation catalyst | a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst that was measured during the initial performance test; and b. maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 450 °F and less than or equal to 1350 °F. ¹ |
| 2. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst; or 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst; or 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst | Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator. |

¹Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(g) for a different temperature range.

[75 FR 51593, Aug. 20, 2010, as amended at 76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

Table 2cto Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Existing Compression Ignition Stationary RICE Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions and Existing Spark Ignition Stationary RICE ≤500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6602, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for existing compression ignition stationary RICE located at a major source of HAP emissions and existing spark ignition stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions:

| For each . . . | You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . . | During periods of startup you must . . . |
|--|--|---|
| 1. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE. ¹ | a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ² b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, ³ and replace as necessary. ³ | Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. ³ |
| 2. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE <100 HP | a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ² | |
| | b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; | |
| | c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. ³ | |
| 3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 100≤HP≤300 HP | Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 230 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ | |
| 4. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 300<HP≤500 | a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd or less | |

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| | at 15 percent O ₂ ; or | |
| | b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more. | |
| 5. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >500 HP | a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ ; or | |
| | b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more. | |
| 6. Emergency stationary SI RICE and black start stationary SI RICE. ¹ | a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ² | |
| | b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; | |
| | c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. ³ | |
| 7. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary SI RICE <100 HP that are not 2SLB stationary RICE | a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ² | |
| | b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; | |
| | c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. ³ | |
| 8. Non-Emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary SI RICE <100 HP | a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ² | |
| | b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; | |
| | c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, | |

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| | whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. ³ | |
| 9. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 | Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 225 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ | |
| 10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 | Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 47 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ | |
| 11. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 | Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 10.3 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ | |
| 12. Non-emergency, non-black start landfill or digester gas-fired stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 | Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 177 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ | |

¹If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the work practice requirements on the schedule required in Table 2c of this subpart, or if performing the work practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law, the work practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. The work practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the work practice on the schedule required and the Federal, State or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

²Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in §63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2c of this subpart.

³Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

[75 FR 51593, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63— Requirements for Existing Stationary RICE Located at Area Sources of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6603 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for existing stationary RICE located at area sources of HAP emissions:

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| For each . . . | You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . . | During periods of startup you must . . . |
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| <p>1. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE ≤ 300 HP</p> | <p>a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;¹</p> | <p>Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.</p> |
| | <p>b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.</p> | |
| <p>2. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE $300 < \text{HP} \leq 500$</p> | <p>a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd at 15 percent O₂; or</p> | |
| | <p>b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.</p> | |
| <p>3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE > 500 HP</p> | <p>a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd at 15 percent O₂; or</p> | |
| | <p>b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.</p> | |
| <p>4. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE.²</p> | <p>a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;¹</p> | |
| | <p>b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and</p> | |
| | <p>c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.</p> | |

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| <p>5. Emergency stationary SI RICE; black start stationary SI RICE; non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year; non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year.²</p> | <p>a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;¹ b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.</p> | |
| <p>6. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE</p> | <p>a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;¹</p> | |
| | <p>b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and</p> | |
| | <p>c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.</p> | |
| <p>7. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE ≤500 HP</p> | <p>a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;¹</p> | |
| | <p>b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and</p> | |
| | <p>c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.</p> | |
| <p>8. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP</p> | <p>a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 47 ppmvd at 15 percent O₂; or</p> | |

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| | b. Reduce CO emissions by 93 percent or more. | |
| 9. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE ≤500 HP | a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ¹ | |
| | b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and | |
| | c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. | |
| 10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP | a. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 2.7 ppmvd at 15 percent O ₂ ; or | |
| | b. Reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more. | |
| 11. Non-emergency, non-black start landfill or digester gas-fired stationary RICE | a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ¹ | |
| | b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and | |
| | c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. | |

¹Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in §63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2d of this subpart.

²If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the management practice requirements on the schedule required in Table 2d of this subpart, or if performing the management practice on the required schedule

would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law, the management practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. The management practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the management practice on the schedule required and the Federal, State or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

[75 FR 51595, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 3 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Subsequent Performance Tests

As stated in §§63.6615 and 63.6620, you must comply with the following subsequent performance test requirements:

| For each . . . | Complying with the requirement to . . . | You must . . . |
|--|--|--|
| 1. New or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 located at major sources; new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower ≥250 located at major sources; and new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 located at major sources | Reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS | Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. ¹ |
| 2. 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower ≥5,000 located at major sources | Reduce formaldehyde emissions | Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. ¹ |
| 3. Stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 located at major sources and new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower 250≤HP≤500 located at major sources | Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust | Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. ¹ |
| 4. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 that are not limited use stationary RICE; existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions with a brake horsepower >500 that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year that are not limited use stationary RICE | Limit or reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions | Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hrs. or 3 years, whichever comes first. |
| 5. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 that are limited use stationary RICE; existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions with a brake horsepower >500 that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year and are limited use stationary RICE | Limit or reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions | Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hrs. or 5 years, whichever comes first. |

¹After you have demonstrated compliance for two consecutive tests, you may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to annually. If the results of any subsequent annual

performance test indicate the stationary RICE is not in compliance with the CO or formaldehyde emission limitation, or you deviate from any of your operating limitations, you must resume semiannual performance tests.

[75 FR 51596, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 4 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Performance Tests

As stated in §§63.6610, 63.6611, 63.6612, 63.6620, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for performance tests for stationary RICE:

| For each . . . | Complying with the requirement to . . . | You must . . . | Using . . . | According to the following requirements . . . |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| 1. 2SLB, 4SLB, and CI stationary RICE | a. Reduce CO emissions | i. Measure the O ₂ at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and | (1) Portable CO and O ₂ analyzer | (a) Using ASTM D6522–00 (2005) ^a (incorporated by reference, see §63.14). Measurements to determine O ₂ must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO concentration. |
| | | ii. Measure the CO at the inlet and the outlet of the control device | (1) Portable CO and O ₂ analyzer | (a) Using ASTM D6522–00 (2005) ^{ab} (incorporated by reference, see §63.14) or Method 10 of 40 CFR appendix A. The CO concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. |
| 2. 4SRB stationary RICE | a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions | i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points; and | (1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A §63.7(d)(1)(i) | (a) Sampling sites must be located at the inlet and outlet of the control device. |
| | | ii. Measure O ₂ at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and | (1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or ASTM Method D6522–00m (2005) | (a) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration. |
| | | iii. Measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and | (1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Test Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03 | (a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration. |
| | | iv. Measure formaldehyde at | (1) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, | (a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at |

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| | | the inlet and the outlet of the control device | appendix A; or ASTM D6348–03, ^c provided in ASTM D6348–03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130 | 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs. |
| 3. Stationary RICE | a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust | i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points; and | (1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A §63.7(d)(1)(i) | (a) If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device. |
| | | ii. Determine the O ₂ concentration of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and | (1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or ASTM Method D6522–00 (2005) | (a) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration. |
| | | iii. Measure moisture content of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and | (1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Test Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03 | (a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration. |
| | | iv. Measure formaldehyde at the exhaust of the stationary RICE; or | (1) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348–03, ^c provided in ASTM D6348–03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130 | (a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs. |
| | | v. Measure CO at the exhaust of the stationary RICE | (1) Method 10 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, ASTM Method D6522–00 (2005), ^a Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348–03 | (a) CO Concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour longer runs. |

^aYou may also use Methods 3A and 10 as options to ASTM–D6522–00 (2005). You may obtain a copy of ASTM–D6522–00 (2005) from at least one of the following addresses: American Society

for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428–2959, or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. ASTM–D6522–00 (2005) may be used to test both CI and SI stationary RICE.

^bYou may also use Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348–03.

^cYou may obtain a copy of ASTM–D6348–03 from at least one of the following addresses: American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428–2959, or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

[75 FR 51597, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 5 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Initial Compliance With Emission Limitations and Operating Limitations

As stated in §§63.6612, 63.6625 and 63.6630, you must initially comply with the emission and operating limitations as required by the following:

| For each . . . | Complying with the requirement to . . . | You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . . |
|---|--|---|
| 1. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year | a. Reduce CO emissions and using oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS | i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test. |
| 2. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year | a. Limit the concentration of CO, using oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS | i. The average CO concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test. |
| 3. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency | a. Reduce CO emissions and not using oxidation catalyst | i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent |

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| <p>4SLB stationary RICE \geq250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year</p> | | <p>reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.</p> |
| <p>4. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year</p> | <p>a. Limit the concentration of CO, and not using oxidation catalyst</p> | <p>i. The average CO concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.</p> |
| <p>5. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE \geq250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year</p> | <p>a. Reduce CO emissions, and using a CEMS</p> | <p>i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O₂ or CO₂ at both the inlet and outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in §63.6625(a); and ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and iii. The average reduction of CO calculated using §63.6620 equals or exceeds the required percent reduction. The initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average percent reduction achieved during the 4-hour period.</p> |
| <p>6. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year</p> | <p>a. Limit the concentration of CO, and using a CEMS</p> | <p>i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O₂ or CO₂ at the outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in §63.6625(a); and ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and</p> |

| | | |
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| | | iii. The average concentration of CO calculated using §63.6620 is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation. The initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average concentration measured during the 4-hour period. |
| 7. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year | a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR | i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and |
| | | iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test. |
| 8. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year | a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR | i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and |
| | | iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test. |
| 9. Existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year | a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde and not using NSCR | i. The average formaldehyde concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and |
| | | ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| | | iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test. |
| 10. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP | a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR | i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and |
| | | iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test. |
| 11. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP | a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR | i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and |
| | | iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test. |
| 12. Existing non-emergency stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE 300<HP≤500 located at an area source of HAP | a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions | i. The average reduction of emissions of CO or formaldehyde, as applicable determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required CO or formaldehyde, as applicable, percent reduction. |
| 13. Existing non-emergency stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE 300<HP≤500 located at an area source of HAP | a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust | i. The average formaldehyde or CO concentration, as applicable, corrected to 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde or CO emission limitation, as applicable. |

[76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

Table 6 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Continuous Compliance With Emission Limitations, Operating Limitations, Work Practices, and Management Practices

As stated in §63.6640, you must continuously comply with the emissions and operating limitations and work or management practices as required by the following:

| For each . . . | Complying with the requirement to . . . | You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . . |
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| 1. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP | a. Reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS | i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved; ^a and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and |
| | | v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test. |
| 2. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP | a. Reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS | i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved; ^a and ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and |
| | | iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test. |
| 3. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP, existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary | a. Reduce CO emissions or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using a CEMS | i. Collecting the monitoring data according to §63.6625(a), reducing the measurements to 1-hour averages, calculating the percent reduction or concentration of CO emissions according to §63.6620; and ii. Demonstrating that the catalyst achieves the required percent reduction of CO emissions over the 4-hour averaging period, or that the emission remain at or below the |

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| RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year | | CO concentration limit; and iii. Conducting an annual RATA of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1. |
| 4. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP | a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR | i. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and |
| | | ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and |
| | | iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and |
| | | iv. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test. |
| 5. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP | a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR | i. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and |
| | | iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test. |
| 6. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake HP ≥5,000 located at a major source of HAP | a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions | Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that the required formaldehyde percent reduction is achieved. ^a |
| 7. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250 ≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP | a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR | i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit; ^a and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and |

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| | | iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and |
| | | iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and |
| | | v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test. |
| 8. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE $250 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP | a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR | i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit; ^a and ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and |
| | | iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and |
| | | iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test. |
| 9. Existing emergency and black start stationary RICE ≤ 500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary RICE <100 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing emergency and black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE ≤ 300 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency landfill or digester gas stationary SI RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE ≤ 500 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP | a. Work or Management practices | i. Operating and maintaining the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or ii. Develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. |

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| that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year | | |
| 10. Existing stationary CI RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE, and existing 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year and are not limited use stationary RICE | a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions, or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR | i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and |
| | | ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and |
| | | iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and |
| | | iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and |
| | | v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test. |
| 11. Existing stationary CI RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE, and existing 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year and are not limited use stationary RICE | a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions, or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR | i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and |
| | | ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and |
| | | iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and |
| | | iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test. |
| 12. Existing limited use CI stationary | a. Reduce CO or | i. Conducting performance tests |

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| <p>RICE >500 HP and existing limited use 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year</p> | <p>formaldehyde emissions or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR</p> | <p>every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and</p> |
| | | <p>ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and</p> |
| | | <p>iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and</p> |
| | | <p>iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and</p> |
| | | <p>v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.</p> |
| <p>13. Existing limited use CI stationary RICE >500 HP and existing limited use 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year</p> | <p>a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR</p> | <p>i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and</p> |
| | | <p>ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and</p> |
| | | <p>iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and</p> |
| | | <p>iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.</p> |

^aAfter you have demonstrated compliance for two consecutive tests, you may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to annually. If the results of any subsequent annual performance test indicate the stationary RICE is not in compliance with the CO or formaldehyde

emission limitation, or you deviate from any of your operating limitations, you must resume semiannual performance tests.

[76 FR 12870, Mar. 9, 2011]

Table 7 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Reports

As stated in §63.6650, you must comply with the following requirements for reports:

| For each ... | You must submit a ... | The report must contain ... | You must submit the report ... |
|--|--------------------------|---|--|
| <p>1. Existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >300 HP located at an area source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP and operated more than 24 hours per calendar year; new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP</p> | <p>Compliance report</p> | <p>a. If there are no deviations from any emission limitations or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations or operating limitations during the reporting period. If there were no periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were not periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period; or b. If you had a deviation from any emission limitation or operating limitation during the reporting period, the information in §63.6650(d). If there were periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), the information in §63.6650(e); or c. If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the information in §63.6650(c)(4)</p> | <p>i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(1)–(5) for engines that are not limited use stationary RICE subject to numerical emission limitations; and ii. Annually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(6)–(9) for engines that are limited use stationary RICE subject to numerical emission limitations. i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b). i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).</p> |
| <p>2. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis</p> | <p>Report</p> | <p>a. The fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations, and you must demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or</p> | <p>i. Annually, according to the requirements in §63.6650.</p> |

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| | | digester gas, is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; and | |
| | | b. The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits; and | i. See item 2.a.i. |
| | | c. Any problems or errors suspected with the meters. | i. See item 2.a.i. |

[75 FR 51603, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 8 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart ZZZZ.

As stated in §63.6665, you must comply with the following applicable general provisions.

| General provisions citation | Subject of citation | Applies to subpart | Explanation |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| §63.1 | General applicability of the General Provisions | Yes. | |
| §63.2 | Definitions | Yes | Additional terms defined in §63.6675. |
| §63.3 | Units and abbreviations | Yes. | |
| §63.4 | Prohibited activities and circumvention | Yes. | |
| §63.5 | Construction and reconstruction | Yes. | |
| §63.6(a) | Applicability | Yes. | |
| §63.6(b)(1)–(4) | Compliance dates for new and reconstructed sources | Yes. | |
| §63.6(b)(5) | Notification | Yes. | |
| §63.6(b)(6) | [Reserved] | | |
| §63.6(b)(7) | Compliance dates for new and reconstructed area sources that become major sources | Yes. | |
| §63.6(c)(1)–(2) | Compliance dates for existing sources | Yes. | |
| §63.6(c)(3)–(4) | [Reserved] | | |
| §63.6(c)(5) | Compliance dates for existing area sources that become major sources | Yes. | |

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| §63.6(d) | [Reserved] | | |
| §63.6(e) | Operation and maintenance | No. | |
| §63.6(f)(1) | Applicability of standards | No. | |
| §63.6(f)(2) | Methods for determining compliance | Yes. | |
| §63.6(f)(3) | Finding of compliance | Yes. | |
| §63.6(g)(1)–(3) | Use of alternate standard | Yes. | |
| §63.6(h) | Opacity and visible emission standards | No | Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or visible emission standards. |
| §63.6(i) | Compliance extension procedures and criteria | Yes. | |
| §63.6(j) | Presidential compliance exemption | Yes. | |
| §63.7(a)(1)–(2) | Performance test dates | Yes | Subpart ZZZZ contains performance test dates at §§63.6610, 63.6611, and 63.6612. |
| §63.7(a)(3) | CAA section 114 authority | Yes. | |
| §63.7(b)(1) | Notification of performance test | Yes | Except that §63.7(b)(1) only applies as specified in §63.6645. |
| §63.7(b)(2) | Notification of rescheduling | Yes | Except that §63.7(b)(2) only applies as specified in §63.6645. |
| §63.7(c) | Quality assurance/test plan | Yes | Except that §63.7(c) only applies as specified in §63.6645. |
| §63.7(d) | Testing facilities | Yes. | |
| §63.7(e)(1) | Conditions for conducting performance tests | No. | Subpart ZZZZ specifies conditions for conducting performance tests at §63.6620. |
| §63.7(e)(2) | Conduct of performance tests and reduction of data | Yes | Subpart ZZZZ specifies test methods at §63.6620. |
| §63.7(e)(3) | Test run duration | Yes. | |
| §63.7(e)(4) | Administrator may require other testing under section 114 of the CAA | Yes. | |
| §63.7(f) | Alternative test method provisions | Yes. | |
| §63.7(g) | Performance test data analysis, | Yes. | |

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| | recordkeeping, and reporting | | |
| §63.7(h) | Waiver of tests | Yes. | |
| §63.8(a)(1) | Applicability of monitoring requirements | Yes | Subpart ZZZZ contains specific requirements for monitoring at §63.6625. |
| §63.8(a)(2) | Performance specifications | Yes. | |
| §63.8(a)(3) | [Reserved] | | |
| §63.8(a)(4) | Monitoring for control devices | No. | |
| §63.8(b)(1) | Monitoring | Yes. | |
| §63.8(b)(2)–(3) | Multiple effluents and multiple monitoring systems | Yes. | |
| §63.8(c)(1) | Monitoring system operation and maintenance | Yes. | |
| §63.8(c)(1)(i) | Routine and predictable SSM | Yes. | |
| §63.8(c)(1)(ii) | SSM not in Startup Shutdown Malfunction Plan | Yes. | |
| §63.8(c)(1)(iii) | Compliance with operation and maintenance requirements | Yes. | |
| §63.8(c)(2)–(3) | Monitoring system installation | Yes. | |
| §63.8(c)(4) | Continuous monitoring system (CMS) requirements | Yes | Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS). |
| §63.8(c)(5) | COMS minimum procedures | No | Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS. |
| §63.8(c)(6)–(8) | CMS requirements | Yes | Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS. |
| §63.8(d) | CMS quality control | Yes. | |
| §63.8(e) | CMS performance evaluation | Yes | Except for §63.8(e)(5)(ii), which applies to COMS. |
| | | Except that §63.8(e) only applies as specified in §63.6645. | |
| §63.8(f)(1)–(5) | Alternative monitoring method | Yes | Except that §63.8(f)(4) only applies as specified in §63.6645. |
| §63.8(f)(6) | Alternative to relative accuracy test | Yes | Except that §63.8(f)(6) only applies as specified in §63.6645. |

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| §63.8(g) | Data reduction | Yes | Except that provisions for COMS are not applicable. Averaging periods for demonstrating compliance are specified at §§63.6635 and 63.6640. |
| §63.9(a) | Applicability and State delegation of notification requirements | Yes. | |
| §63.9(b)(1)–(5) | Initial notifications | Yes | Except that §63.9(b)(3) is reserved. |
| | | Except that §63.9(b) only applies as specified in §63.6645. | |
| §63.9(c) | Request for compliance extension | Yes | Except that §63.9(c) only applies as specified in §63.6645. |
| §63.9(d) | Notification of special compliance requirements for new sources | Yes | Except that §63.9(d) only applies as specified in §63.6645. |
| §63.9(e) | Notification of performance test | Yes | Except that §63.9(e) only applies as specified in §63.6645. |
| §63.9(f) | Notification of visible emission (VE)/opacity test | No | Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards. |
| §63.9(g)(1) | Notification of performance evaluation | Yes | Except that §63.9(g) only applies as specified in §63.6645. |
| §63.9(g)(2) | Notification of use of COMS data | No | Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards. |
| §63.9(g)(3) | Notification that criterion for alternative to RATA is exceeded | Yes | If alternative is in use. |
| | | Except that §63.9(g) only applies as specified in §63.6645. | |
| §63.9(h)(1)–(6) | Notification of compliance status | Yes | Except that notifications for sources using a CEMS are due 30 days after completion of performance evaluations. §63.9(h)(4) is reserved. |

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| | | | Except that §63.9(h) only applies as specified in §63.6645. |
| §63.9(i) | Adjustment of submittal deadlines | Yes. | |
| §63.9(j) | Change in previous information | Yes. | |
| §63.10(a) | Administrative provisions for recordkeeping/reporting | Yes. | |
| §63.10(b)(1) | Record retention | Yes. | |
| §63.10(b)(2)(i)–(v) | Records related to SSM | No. | |
| §63.10(b)(2)(vi)–(xi) | Records | Yes. | |
| §63.10(b)(2)(xii) | Record when under waiver | Yes. | |
| §63.10(b)(2)(xiii) | Records when using alternative to RATA | Yes | For CO standard if using RATA alternative. |
| §63.10(b)(2)(xiv) | Records of supporting documentation | Yes. | |
| §63.10(b)(3) | Records of applicability determination | Yes. | |
| §63.10(c) | Additional records for sources using CEMS | Yes | Except that §63.10(c)(2)–(4) and (9) are reserved. |
| §63.10(d)(1) | General reporting requirements | Yes. | |
| §63.10(d)(2) | Report of performance test results | Yes. | |
| §63.10(d)(3) | Reporting opacity or VE observations | No | Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards. |
| §63.10(d)(4) | Progress reports | Yes. | |
| §63.10(d)(5) | Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports | No. | |
| §63.10(e)(1) and (2)(i) | Additional CMS Reports | Yes. | |
| §63.10(e)(2)(ii) | COMS-related report | No | Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS. |
| §63.10(e)(3) | Excess emission and parameter exceedances reports | Yes. | Except that §63.10(e)(3)(i) (C) is reserved. |
| §63.10(e)(4) | Reporting COMS data | No | Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS. |
| §63.10(f) | Waiver for recordkeeping/reporting | Yes. | |

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| §63.11 | Flares | No. | |
| §63.12 | State authority and delegations | Yes. | |
| §63.13 | Addresses | Yes. | |
| §63.14 | Incorporation by reference | Yes. | |
| §63.15 | Availability of information | Yes. | |

[75 FR 9688, Mar. 3, 2010]

**Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality**

Technical Support Document (TSD) for a Significant Permit Revision to a
Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit (FESOP)

Source Description and Location

| | |
|---|---|
| Source Name: | Dow AgroSciences, LLC |
| Source Location: | 9330 Zionsville Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46268 |
| County: | Marion |
| SIC Code: | 8731 (Commercial Physical and Biological Research) |
| Operation Permit No.: | F097-23643-00259 |
| Operation Permit Issuance Date: | September 27, 2007 |
| Significant Permit Revision No.: | 097-31055-00259 |
| Permit Reviewer: | Nathan C. Bell |

On October 21, 2011, the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) received an application from Dow AgroSciences, LLC related to a modification to an existing stationary office, research and development facility. Dow AgroSciences, LLC has applied to construct and operate several new natural gas-fired units within the existing insignificant laboratory and four (4) new natural gas-fired water heater units and to revise the permit to include an existing proof of concept kitchen that consists of various natural gas-fired combustion units. Dow AgroSciences, LLC also requested that the FESOP be revised to make a minor revision to the existing NO_x limit and to include new limits on CO and CO₂e (greenhouse gases) so that NO_x, CO, and CO₂e are limited to less than major source threshold levels.

Existing Approvals

The source was issued FESOP Renewal No. F097-23643-00259 on September 27, 2007. The source has since received the following approvals:

- (a) Administrative Amendment No. 097-25871-00259, issued on January 11, 2008;
- (b) Administrative Amendment No. 097-26514-00259, issued on May 21, 2008; and
- (c) Administrative Amendment No. 097-27834-00259, issued on June 3, 2009.
- (d) First Significant Permit Revision No. 097-29093-00259, issued on June 9, 2010.

County Attainment Status

The source is located in Marion County.

| Pollutant | Designation |
|--|--|
| SO ₂ | Better than national standards. |
| CO | Attainment effective February 18, 2000, for the part of the city of Indianapolis bounded by 11 th Street on the north; Capitol Avenue on the west; Georgia Street on the south; and Delaware Street on the east. Unclassifiable or attainment effective November 15, 1990, for the remainder of Indianapolis and Marion County. |
| O ₃ | Attainment effective November 8, 2007, for the 8-hour ozone standard. ¹ |
| PM ₁₀ | Unclassifiable effective November 15, 1990. |
| NO ₂ | Cannot be classified or better than national standards. |
| Pb | Attainment effective July 10, 2000, for the part of Franklin Township bounded by Thompson Road on the south; Emerson Avenue on the west; Five Points Road on the east; and Troy Avenue on the north. Attainment effective July 10, 2000, for the part of Wayne Township bounded by Rockville Road on the north; Girls School Road on the east; Washington Street on the south; and Bridgeport Road on the west. The remainder of the county is not designated. |
| ¹ Attainment effective October 18, 2000, for the 1-hour ozone standard for the Indianapolis area, including Marion County, and is a maintenance area for the 1-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for purposes of 40 CFR 51, Subpart X*. The 1-hour designation was revoked effective June 15, 2005. Basic nonattainment designation effective federally April 5, 2005, for PM _{2.5} . | |

- (a) **Ozone Standards**
 Volatile organic compounds (VOC) and Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) are regulated under the Clean Air Act (CAA) for the purposes of attaining and maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone. Therefore, VOC and NOx emissions are considered when evaluating the rule applicability relating to ozone. Marion County has been designated as attainment or unclassifiable for ozone. Therefore, VOC and NOx emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.
- (b) **PM_{2.5}**
 Marion County has been classified as nonattainment for PM_{2.5} in 70 FR 943 dated January 5, 2005. On May 8, 2008, U.S. EPA promulgated specific New Source Review rules for PM_{2.5} emissions. These rules became effective on July 15, 2008. Therefore, direct PM_{2.5} and SO₂ emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements of Nonattainment New Source Review, 326 IAC 2-1.1-5. See the State Rule Applicability – Entire Source section.
- (c) **Other Criteria Pollutants**
 Marion County has been classified as attainment or unclassifiable in Indiana for all other criteria pollutants. Therefore, these emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

Fugitive Emissions

Since this type of operation is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories under 326 IAC 2-2, 326 IAC 2-3, or 326 IAC 2-7, and there is no applicable New Source Performance Standard that was in effect on August 7, 1980, fugitive emissions are not counted toward the determination of PSD, Emission Offset, and Part 70 Permit applicability.

Status of the Existing Source

The table below summarizes the potential to emit of the entire source, prior to the proposed revision, after consideration of all enforceable limits established in the effective permits:

| Process/ Emission Unit | Potential To Emit of the Entire Source Prior to Revision (tons/year) | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|
| | PM | PM10 | PM2.5 | SO ₂ | NO _x | VOC | CO | Total HAPs | Worst Single HAP |
| Significant Natural Gas-Fired Boilers (EU5309-01 through EU 5309-08) | 1.74 | 6.97 | 6.97 | 0.55 | <100 | 5.04 | 77.0 | 1.73 | 1.65 (hexane) |
| Insignificant Natural Gas-Fired Units | 0.26 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 0.08 | | 0.76 | 11.7 | 0.26 | 0.25 (hexane) |
| Diesel-Fired Emergency Generators | 1.05 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 4.87 | | 1.06 | 8.27 | 0.02 | 0.008 (benzene) |
| Research and Development | 6.41 | 6.41 | 6.41 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.72 | 0.0 | 0.29 | 0.11 (hexane) |
| Total PTE of Entire Source | 9.47 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 5.50 | <100 | 7.58 | 97.0 | 2.30 | 2.01 (hexane) |
| Title V Major Source Thresholds | NA | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 25 | 10 |
| PSD Major Source Thresholds | 250 | 250 | NA | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | NA | NA |
| Emission Offset/ Nonattainment NSR Major Source Thresholds | NA | NA | 100 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| negl. = negligible These emissions are based upon First Significant Permit Revision No. 097-29093-00259, issued on June 9, 2010. | | | | | | | | | |

- (a) This existing source is not a major stationary source, under PSD (326 IAC 2-2), because no attainment regulated pollutant is emitted at a rate of 250 tons per year or more, and it is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories, as specified in 326 IAC 2-2-1(ff)(1).
- (b) This existing source is not a major stationary source under Emission Offset (326 IAC 2-3), because no nonattainment regulated pollutant is emitted at a rate of 100 tons per year or more.
- (c) This existing source is not a major source of HAPs, as defined in 40 CFR 63.41, because the unlimited potential to emit HAPs are less than ten (10) tons per year for any single HAP and less than twenty-five (25) tons per year of a combination of HAPs. Therefore, this source is an area source under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA).
- (d) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-1(39), starting July 1, 2011, greenhouse gases (GHGs) emissions are subject to regulation at a source with a potential to emit 100,000 tons per year or more of CO₂ equivalent emissions (CO₂e). Therefore, CO₂e emissions have been calculated for this source. Based on the calculations, the potential to emit (PTE) greenhouse gases from the entire source is equal to or greater than 100,000 tons of CO₂e per year (see TSD Appendix A for detailed calculations). This source would have been subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7. However, the source will continue to operate under a Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit (FESOP), because the source will limit CO₂e emissions to less than the Title V subject to regulation threshold of 100,000 tons per year.

Description of Proposed Revision

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed an application, submitted by Dow AgroSciences, LLC on October 21, 2011, for the construction and operation of several new natural gas-fired units within the existing insignificant laboratory and four (4) new natural gas-fired water heater units. Dow AgroSciences, LLC also requested that the FESOP be revised to make a minor revision to the existing NOx limit and to include new limits on CO and CO₂e (greenhouse gases) so that NOx, CO, and CO₂e are limited to less than major source threshold levels. Finally, Dow AgroSciences, LLC requested to revise the permit to include an existing proof of concept kitchen that consists of various natural gas-fired combustion units.

The following is a list of the unpermitted emission units:

- (a) One (1) proof of concept kitchen, constructed in 2011, which includes natural gas-fired combustion units that exhaust to the atmosphere and that have a combined maximum heat input capacity of 1.50 MMBtu per hour.

The following is a list of the modified and new emission units:

- (b) A laboratory as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(H) that includes insignificant natural gas-fired combustion units.

Note: The natural gas-fired combustion units are laboratory equipment that are included in the permit as part of the existing insignificant laboratory in Section A.3 item (I).

- (c) Four (4) natural gas-fired water heaters, identified as WH1 through WH4, approved for construction in 2012, with a maximum heat input capacity of 0.199 MMBtu per hour, each, and exhausting to the atmosphere.

Enforcement Issues

There are no pending enforcement actions related to this revision.

Emission Calculations

See Appendix A of this TSD for detailed emission calculations.

Permit Level Determination – FESOP Revision

The following table is used to determine the appropriate permit level under 326 IAC 2-8.11.1. This table reflects the PTE before controls of the proposed revision. Control equipment is not considered federally enforceable until it has been required in a federally enforceable permit.

| Process/ Emission Unit | PTE of Proposed Revision (tons/year) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| | PM | PM10 | PM2.5 | SO ₂ | NOx | VOC | CO | GHGs as CO ₂ e | Total HAPs | Worst Single HAP |
| Insignificant Natural Gas-Fired Units (Proof of Concept Kitchen, Water Heaters, and Laboratory) | 0.02 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.006 | 1.0 | 0.06 | 0.85 | 1216 | 0.02 | 0.02 (hexane) |
| Total PTE of Proposed Revision | 0.02 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.006 | 1.0 | 0.06 | 0.85 | 1216 | 0.02 | 0.02 (hexane) |

Although the PTE of the new and unpermitted units are less than 25 tons per year, this FESOP is being revised through a FESOP Significant Permit Revision pursuant to 326 IAC 2-8-11.1(g)(2) because it involves adjustment to the existing source-wide emissions limitations to maintain the FESOP status of the source. The source has requested to make a minor revision to the existing NOx limit and to include new limits on CO and CO₂e (greenhouse gases) so that NOx, CO, and CO₂e are limited to less than major source threshold levels (see PTE of the Entire Source After The Issuance of the FESOP Revision Section).

PTE of the Entire Source After Issuance of the FESOP Revision

The table below summarizes the potential to emit of the entire source, reflecting adjustment of existing limits, with updated emissions shown as **bold** values and previous emissions shown as ~~strike through~~ values.

| Process/ Emission Unit | Potential To Emit of the Entire Source to accommodate the Proposed Revision (tons/year) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---|----------|
| | PM | PM10 | PM2.5 | SO ₂ | NOx | VOC | CO | GHGs as CO ₂ e** | Total HAPs | Worst Single HAP | |
| Significant Natural Gas-Fired Boilers (EU5309-01 through EU 5309-08) | 1.74 | 6.97 | 6.97 | 0.55 | <100 | 5.04 | 77.0 | <100,000 | 1.73 | 1.65 (hexane) | |
| Insignificant Natural Gas-Fired Units | 0.26 0.28 | 1.06 1.13 | 1.06 1.13 | 0.08 0.09 | | 0.76 0.82 | 41.7 | | 0.26 0.28 | 0.25 0.27 | (hexane) |
| Diesel-Fired Emergency Generators | 1.05 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 4.87 | | 1.06 | 8.27 | | 0.02 | 0.008 (benzene) | |
| Research and Development | 6.41 | 6.41 | 6.41 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.72 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.29 | 0.11 (hexane) | |
| Total PTE of Entire Source | 9.47 9.49 | 45.0 15.1 | 45.0 15.1 | 5.50 5.51 | <100 | 7.58 7.64 | 97.0 <100 | <100,000 | 2.30 2.32 | 2.04 2.03 (hexane) | |
| Title V Major Source Thresholds** | NA | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100,000 | 25 | 10 | |
| PSD Major Source Thresholds** | 250 | 250 | NA | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 100,000 | NA | NA | |
| Emission Offset/ Nonattainment NSR Major Source Thresholds | NA | NA | 100 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | |
| negl. = negligible *Under the Part 70 Permit program (40 CFR 70), particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers (PM10), not particulate matter (PM), is considered as a "regulated air pollutant". **The 100,000 CO ₂ e threshold represents the Title V and PSD subject to regulation thresholds for GHGs in order to determine whether a source's emissions are a regulated NSR pollutant under Title V and PSD. ***In order to comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-4 (FESOP), and to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable, NOx and CO emissions shall each be less than 100 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, and CO ₂ e emissions shall be less than 100,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period. | | | | | | | | | | | |

The table below summarizes the potential to emit of the entire source after issuance of this revision, reflecting all limits, of the emission units. Any control equipment is considered federally enforceable only after issuance of this FESOP permit revision, and only to the extent that the effect of the control equipment is made practically enforceable in the permit. (Note: the table below was generated from the above table, with bold text un-bolded and strikethrough text deleted)

| Process/ Emission Unit | Potential To Emit of the Entire Source to accommodate the Proposed Revision (tons/year) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|------|------|-----------------------------|------------|------------------|
| | PM | PM10 | PM2.5 | SO ₂ | NO _x | VOC | CO | GHGs as CO ₂ e** | Total HAPs | Worst Single HAP |
| Significant Natural Gas-Fired Boilers (EU5309-01 through EU 5309-08) | 1.74 | 6.97 | 6.97 | 0.55 | <100 | 5.04 | <100 | <100,000 | 1.73 | 1.65 (hexane) |
| Insignificant Natural Gas-Fired Units | 0.28 | 1.13 | 1.13 | 0.09 | | 0.82 | | | 0.28 | 0.27 (hexane) |
| Diesel-Fired Emergency Generators | 1.05 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 4.87 | | 1.06 | | | 0.02 | 0.008 (benzene) |
| Research and Development | 6.41 | 6.41 | 6.41 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.72 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.29 | 0.11 (hexane) |
| Total PTE of Entire Source | 9.49 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 5.51 | <100 | 7.64 | <100 | <100,000 | 2.32 | 2.03 (hexane) |
| Title V Major Source Thresholds** | NA | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100,000 | 25 | 10 |
| PSD Major Source Thresholds** | 250 | 250 | NA | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 100,000 | NA | NA |
| Emission Offset/ Nonattainment NSR Major Source Thresholds | NA | NA | 100 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| negl. = negligible *Under the Part 70 Permit program (40 CFR 70), particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers (PM10), not particulate matter (PM), is considered as a "regulated air pollutant". **The 100,000 CO ₂ e threshold represents the Title V and PSD subject to regulation thresholds for GHGs in order to determine whether a source's emissions are a regulated NSR pollutant under Title V and PSD. ***In order to comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-4 (FESOP), and to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable, NO _x and CO emissions shall each be less than 100 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, and CO ₂ e emissions shall be less than 100,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period. | | | | | | | | | | |

FESOP Status and PSD Minor Source

This revision to an existing Title V minor stationary source will not change the minor status, because the potential to emit criteria pollutants from the entire source will still be limited to less than the Title V major source threshold levels. Therefore, the source will still be subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-8 (FESOP).

This modification to an existing PSD minor stationary source will not change the PSD minor status, because the potential to emit of all attainment regulated pollutants from the entire source will be limited to less than the PSD major source threshold levels. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2, the PSD requirements do not apply.

In order to comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-4 (FESOP), and to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) not applicable, the Permittee shall comply with the following:

- (1) NOx emissions from all fuel combustion equipment at the source shall be less than 100 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with this limit, combined with the NOx emissions from all other emission units at the source, shall limit the total NOx emissions from the entire source to less than 100 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period and shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70 Permits) not applicable.

- (2) CO emissions from all fuel combustion equipment at the source shall be less than 100 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with this limit, combined with the CO emissions from all other emission units at the source, shall limit the total CO emissions from the entire source to less than 100 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period and shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70 Permits) not applicable.

This is a new requirement for the source

- (3) CO₂e emissions from all fuel combustion equipment at the source shall be less than 100,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with this limit, combined with the CO₂e emissions from all other emission units at the source, shall limit the total CO₂e emissions from the entire source to less than 100,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period and shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70 Permits) and 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)) not applicable.

This is a new requirement for the source

Equations to calculate NOx, CO, and CO₂e emissions will be used to verify compliance.

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| Federal Rule Applicability Determination |
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New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)

- (a) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standards for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units, 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc (326 IAC 12), are not included for this proposed revision, since each of the new natural gas-fired units is not considered a steam generating unit as defined by 40 CFR 60.41c and each unit has a heat input capacity of less than ten (10) MMBtu per hour.
- (b) There are no New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) (326 IAC 12 and 40 CFR Part 60) included for this proposed revision.

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)

- (c) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD (63.7480 through 63.7575) (326 IAC 20-95), are not included for this proposed revision, because this source is not a major source of HAPs.
- (d) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources, 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJJJ (63.11193 through 63.11237), are not included for this proposed revision, because:
 - (1) Each of the natural gas-fired combustion units associated with the laboratory and each of the direct heating units associated with the proof of concept kitchen is not considered a boiler (as defined by 40 CFR 63.11237).
 - (2) each of the natural gas-fired water heaters (WH1 through WH4) and any natural gas-fired boiler or water heater associated with the proof of concept kitchen is considered a gas-fired boiler, as defined by 40 CFR 63.11237, which is specifically exempted from this rule under 40 CFR 63.11195(e).
- (e) There are no National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) (326 IAC 14, 326 IAC 20 and 40 CFR Part 63) included for this proposed revision.

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)

- (f) Pursuant to 40 CFR 64.2, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) is not included in the permit, because the potential to emit of the source is limited to less than the Title V major source thresholds and the source is not required to obtain a Part 70 or Part 71 permit.

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| State Rule Applicability Determination |
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The following state rules are applicable to the proposed revision:

- (a) 326 IAC 2-8-4 (FESOP)
This revision to an existing Title V minor stationary source will not change the minor status, because the potential to emit criteria pollutants from the entire source will still be limited to less than the Title V major source threshold levels. Therefore, the source will still be subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-8 (FESOP). See PTE of the Entire Source After Issuance of the FESOP Revision Section above.
- (b) 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration(PSD))
This modification to an existing PSD minor stationary source will not change the PSD minor status, because the potential to emit of all attainment regulated pollutants from the entire source will continue to be less than the PSD major source threshold levels. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2, the PSD requirements do not apply. See PTE of the Entire Source After Issuance of the FESOP Revision Section above.
- (c) 326 IAC 2-4.1 (Major Sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP))
The proposed revision is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 2-4.1, since the unlimited potential to emit of HAPs from the emission units is less than ten (10) tons per year for any single HAP and less than twenty-five (25) tons per year of a combination of HAPs.
- (d) 326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-1, this source is not subject to this rule, because it is not required to have an operating permit under 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70), it is not located in Lake, Porter, or LaPorte

County, and it does not emit lead into the ambient air at levels equal to or greater than 5 tons per year. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-6 does not apply.

- (e) 326 IAC 5-1 (Opacity Limitations)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 5-1-2 (Opacity Limitations), except as provided in 326 IAC 5-1-3 (Temporary Alternative Opacity Limitations), opacity shall meet the following, unless otherwise stated in this permit:
- (1) Opacity shall not exceed an average of thirty percent (30%) in any one (1) six (6) minute averaging period as determined in 326 IAC 5-1-4.
 - (2) Opacity shall not exceed sixty percent (60%) for more than a cumulative total of fifteen (15) minutes (sixty (60) readings as measured according to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9 or fifteen (15) one (1) minute nonoverlapping integrated averages for a continuous opacity monitor) in a six (6) hour period.
- (f) 326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions Limitations)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions Limitations), the source shall not allow fugitive dust to escape beyond the property line or boundaries of the property, right-of-way, or easement on which the source is located, in a manner that would violate 326 IAC 6-4.
- (g) 326 IAC 6-5 (Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations)
The source is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-5, because the potential fugitive particulate emissions are less than 25 tons per year.
- (h) 326 IAC 12 (New Source Performance Standards)
See Federal Rule Applicability Section of this TSD.
- (i) 326 IAC 20 (Hazardous Air Pollutants)
See Federal Rule Applicability Section of this TSD.

Indirect Heating Natural Gas-Fired Units

- (j) 326 IAC 6-2-4 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating)
Each of the natural gas-fired water heaters (WH1 through WH4), and indirect heating units associated with the proof of concept kitchen subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-2-4, because they each were constructed after September 21, 1983, and are each a source of indirect heating. Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4(a), particulate emissions from indirect heating facilities constructed after September 21, 1983, shall be limited to the following:
- (1) PM emissions from the indirect heating units associated with the proof of concept kitchen shall not exceed 0.26 pounds per MMBtu heat input based on a total source maximum heat input capacity of 246.37 MMBtu/hr (Q).
 - (2) PM emissions from the water heaters (WH1 through WH4) shall not exceed 0.26 pounds per MMBtu heat input based on a total source maximum heat input capacity of 247.166 MMBtu/hr (Q).

The PM emission limits for the indirect heating facilities were determined using the following equation, pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4(a):

$$Pt = 1.09/Q^{0.26}$$

where:

- Pt = pounds of particulate matter (PM) emitted per million Btu heat input (lb/MMBtu)
 Q = Total source maximum operating capacity rating in million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) heat input.

The AP-42 natural gas combustion emission factor for particulate matter (PM) is 0.00186 lb/MMBtu (1.9 lb/MMCF / 1020 MMBtu/MMCF), which is less than the 326 IAC 6-2-4 PM emission limit for each of the indirect heating facilities at this source. Therefore, each of the indirect heating facilities at this source is able to comply with the applicable 326 IAC 6-2-4 PM emission limit without the use of a control device.

The below table summarizes the operating capacity rating and PM emission limits under 326 IAC 6-2-4 for each of the indirect heating facilities at this source.

| Year Constructed | Unit Descriptions | Q (MMBtu/hr) | Pt (lb/MMBtu) |
|------------------|---|--|---------------|
| 1991 | Building 306 Boiler 5309-01 | 29.3 + 29.3 + 33.5 + 33.5 + 33.5 + 33.5 = 192.60 | 0.28 |
| | Building 306 Boiler 5309-02 | | |
| | Building 306 Boiler 5309-03 | | |
| | Building 306 Boiler 5309-04 | | |
| | Building 306 Boiler 5309-05 | | |
| | Building 306 Boiler 5309-06 | | |
| 1993 | Building 306 Boiler 5309-07 | 192.60 + 10.5 + 10.5 = 213.60 | 0.27 |
| | Building 306 Boiler 5309-08 | | |
| 1997 | Building 301 Boiler | 213.60 + 1.5 + 1.2 + 1.2 + 4.185 + 4.185 = 225.87 | 0.27 |
| | Building 304 Boiler A | | |
| | Building 304 Boiler B | | |
| | Building 307 Boiler A | | |
| | Building 307 Boiler B | | |
| 2010 | Building 312 Boiler C | 225.87 + 2.5 + 2.5 + 7.0 + 7.0 = 244.87 | 0.26 |
| | Building 312 Boiler D | | |
| | Building 312 Boiler A | | |
| | Building 312 Boiler B | | |
| 2011 | Proof of Concept Kitchen (maximum capacity) | 244.87 + 1.50 = 246.37 | 0.26 |
| 2012 | Water Heater (WH1) | 246.37 + 0.199 + 0.199 + 0.199 + 0.199 = 247.166 | 0.26 |
| | Water Heater (WH2) | | |
| | Water Heater (WH3) | | |
| | Water Heater (WH4) | | |

- (k) 326 IAC 6-3 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)
 Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(1), each of the natural gas-fired water heaters (WH1 through WH4) and the indirect heating units associated with the proof of concept kitchen is exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3, because they each are a source of indirect heating.
- (l) 326 IAC 7-1.1 (Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations)
 Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-1.1-1, each of the natural gas-fired water heaters (WH1 through WH4) and the indirect heating units associated with the proof of concept kitchen is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 7-1.1, since each has unlimited sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emissions less than twenty-five (25) tons per year and ten (10) pounds per hour respectively.

- (m) 326 IAC 8-1-6 (VOC Rules: General Reduction Requirements for New Facilities)
Each of the natural gas-fired water heaters (WH1 through WH4) and the indirect heating units associated with the proof of concept kitchen is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6, since each has unlimited VOC potential emissions of less than twenty-five (25) tons per year.

Direct Heating Natural Gas-Fired Units

- (n) 326 IAC 6-2 (Particulate Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating)
Each of the natural gas-fired combustion units associated with the laboratory and each of the direct heating units associated with the proof of concept kitchen is not subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 6-2, because each facility is not a source of indirect heating.
- (o) 326 IAC 6-3 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)
Each of the natural gas-fired combustion units associated with the laboratory and each of the direct heating units associated with the proof of concept kitchen is exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3, because they are not considered "manufacturing process" equipment and, pursuant to 326 IAC 1-2-59, liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air are not considered as part of the process weight. In addition, pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(14), Each of the natural gas-fired combustion units associated with the laboratory and each of the direct heating units associated with the proof of concept kitchen is exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3, because it has potential particulate emissions of less than five hundred fifty one thousandths (0.551) pound per hour.
- (p) 326 IAC 7-1.1 (Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-1.1-1, each of the natural gas-fired combustion units associated with the laboratory and each of the direct heating units associated with the proof of concept kitchen is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 7-1.1, since each has unlimited sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emissions less than twenty-five (25) tons per year and ten (10) pounds per hour respectively.
- (q) 326 IAC 8-1-6 (VOC Rules: General Reduction Requirements for New Facilities)
Each of the natural gas-fired combustion units associated with the laboratory and each of the direct heating units associated with the proof of concept kitchen is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6, since each has unlimited VOC potential emissions of less than twenty-five (25) tons per year.

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| Compliance Determination, Monitoring and Testing Requirements |
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- (a) The compliance determination and monitoring requirements applicable to this proposed revision are as follows:
- The Permittee shall maintain records of the amount of natural gas burned (in million cubic feet) in all fuel combustion equipment at the source each month and each compliance period.
- These monitoring requirements are necessary to document the compliance status with the natural gas fuel usage limitation, which renders the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70 Permits) and 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)) not applicable.
- (b) There are no testing requirements applicable to this proposed revision.

Proposed Changes

The following changes listed below are due to the proposed revision. Deleted language appears as ~~striketrough~~ text and new language appears as **bold** text:

1. The emission unit descriptions have been added to Sections A.3 and D.1 of the permit for the existing natural gas-fired units associated with the proof of concept kitchen, the new natural gas-fired combustion units associated with the existing insignificant laboratory under Section A.3 item (I), and the four (4) new natural gas-fired water heater units, and.
2. The emission unit descriptions for Building 306 Generator 5309-09 and Building 308 Generator 5309-10 in Sections A.3, D.1, and E.3 have been revised to clarify that they are 1341 hp emergency generators.
3. Conditions D.1.2 and D.1.3 have been added to the permit to limit CO and CO₂e (greenhouse gases) to less than major source threshold levels.
4. Condition D.1.2 (now Condition D.1.4) of the permit has been revised to include 326 IAC 6-2-4 particulate matter emission limitations (PM) for the natural gas-fired water heaters WH1 through WH4 and indirect heating units associated with the proof of concept kitchen.
5. Condition D.1.4 (now Condition D.1.6) of the permit has been revised to change the diesel fuel combustion NO_x emission factor to 0.470 pounds per gallon of diesel fuel.
6. Conditions D.1.7 and D.1.8 have been added to the permit to include equations to calculate NO_x, CO, and CO₂e emissions in order to demonstrate compliance with the NO_x, CO, and CO₂e emission limitations.

IDEM, OAQ has decided to make additional revisions to the permit in order to correct typographical and/or grammatical errors, to update the language to match the most current version of the applicable rule, to eliminate redundancy within the permit, to identify applicable rule citations, to provide clarification regarding the requirements of these conditions, and to make the following additional revisions as described below:

1. Section A.1 of the permit and the reporting forms have been revised to remove all references to the source mailing address. IDEM, OAQ will continue to maintain records of the mailing address.
2. The emission unit description for the laboratory under Section A.3 item (I) has been revised to correct the rule citation to 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(H) in order to match the most current version of the applicable rule.
3. IDEM has revised Section C - Overall Source Limit to include an overall source limit for greenhouse gases (GHGs).
4. IDEM has decided to clarify throughout the permit that a certification needs to meet the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1).
5. IDEM has added a new condition entitled Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances.
6. IDEM, OAQ has revised Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan to clarify the applicable rule citations.
7. IDEM, OAQ has revised Section B - Operational Flexibility to update the applicable rule citations. On October 27, 2010, the Indiana Air Pollution Control Board issued revisions to 326 IAC 2.

These revisions resulted in changes to the rule citations listed in the permit. These changes are not changes to the underlining provisions, but only changes to the site of these rules.

8. IDEM has revised Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements to clarify the Permittee's responsibility with regards to record keeping.
9. IDEM has revised Section C - General Reporting Requirements and the Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report form to clarify the interaction of the Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report and the Emergency Provisions.
10. IDEM, OAQ has revised the permit to contain the requirements of most recent version of the following federal rules:
 - (a) 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc ,Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units (76 FR 3523, Jan. 20, 2011). The federal rule citations contained in Section E.1 remain unchanged.
 - (b) 40 CFR 60, IIII, Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines Subpart (76 FR 37967, June 28, 2011). The federal rule citations contained in Section E.2 were revised based on the updated federal rule language.
 - (c) 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (76 FR 12866, Mar. 9, 2011). The federal rule citations contained in Section E.3 were revised based on the updated federal rule language.

Due to the updated federal rule language, the requirements for the existing emergency compression ignition stationary RICE (diesel generators 5309-09 and 5309-10) have been revised to include the requirements for existing "commercial" emergency stationary RICE (as defined by 40 CFR 63.6675) located at an area source of HAP emissions. This source operates under SIC Code 8731 (Commercial Physical and Biological Research) and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code 541711 (Research and Development in Biotechnology).

Pursuant to an August 9, 2010, EPA Memorandum entitled "Guidance Regarding Definition of Residential, Commercial, and Institutional Emergency Stationary RICE in the NESHAP for Stationary RICE" (currently located on the internet at: http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/rice/guidance_emergency_engine_def.pdf), the operations at this source would fall under the category of "commercial", since this source operates under NAICS Code 541711.

The most recent version of these federal rules are now included in their entirety in the permit as Attachments A, B, and C, but these changes are not shown in bold and strikethrough text in this TSD.

The permit has been revised as follows with deleted language as ~~strikethrough~~ and new language **bolded**:

A.1 General Information [326 IAC 2-8-3(b)]

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary office, research and development facility.

...

SIC Code: 8731 (**Commercial Physical and Biological Research**)

...

A.2 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary [326 IAC 2-8-3(c)(3)]

This stationary source consists of the following emission units and pollution control devices:

...

- (i) One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator, identified as Building 312 Emergency Generator, ~~approved for construction~~ **constructed** in 2010, with a maximum capacity of 1,135 horsepower, and exhausting to stack Building 312 Genr.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII] and [326 IAC 12]. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ] and [326 IAC 20-82].

- (j) One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator, identified as Building 314 Emergency Generator, ~~approved for construction~~ **constructed** in 2010, with a maximum capacity of 2,200 horsepower, and exhausting to stack Building 314 Genr.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII] and [326 IAC 12]. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ] and [326 IAC 20-82].

A.3 Insignificant Activities [326 IAC 2-7-1(21)] [326 IAC 2-8-3(c)(3)(I)]

This stationary source also includes the following insignificant activities, ~~as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)~~:

...

- (b) Emissions Unit ID 5309-09; Stack/Vent ID No. 306-2.
One (1) diesel fuel-fired 1000 kW/hr ~~electrical backup~~ **emergency** generator, with a maximum ~~rated heat input~~ capacity of **1341 hp is 9.38 MMBtu/hr and 3,686 HP/hr**, exhausting to stack/vent mentioned above, and an installation date of December 1993.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ] and [326 IAC 20-82].

- (c) Emissions Unit ID 5309-10; Stack/Vent ID No. 308-2.
One (1) diesel fuel-fired 1000 kW/hr ~~electrical backup~~ **emergency** generator, with a maximum ~~rated heat input~~ capacity of **1341 hp is 9.38 MMBtu/hr and 3,686 HP/hr**, exhausting to stack/vent mentioned above, and an installation date of December 1993.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ] and [326 IAC 20-82].

...

- (l) A laboratory as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21) ~~(HD)~~ **that includes natural gas-fired combustion units.**

...

- (n) Two (2) natural gas-fired boilers, identified as Building 312 Boiler C and Boiler D, ~~approved for construction~~ **constructed** in 2010, with a maximum capacity of 2.5 MMBtu per hour, each, and exhausting to stack Building 312 Blr.

- (o) Two (2) natural gas-fired boilers, identified as Building 312 Boiler A and Boiler B, ~~approved for construction~~ **constructed** in 2010, with a maximum capacity of 7.0 MMBtu per hour, each, and exhausting to stack Building 312 Blr.

- (p) **One (1) proof of concept kitchen, constructed in 2011, which includes natural gas-fired combustion units that exhaust to the atmosphere and that have a combined maximum heat input capacity of 1.50 MMBtu per hour.**
- (q) **Four (4) natural gas-fired water heaters, identified as WH1 through WH4, approved for construction in 2012, with a maximum heat input capacity of 0.199 MMBtu per hour, each, and exhausting to the atmosphere.**

...

B.4 Enforceability [326 IAC 2-8-6] **[IC 13-17-12]**

...

B.8 Certification [326 IAC 2-8-3(d)][326 IAC 2-8-4(3)(C)(i)][326 IAC 2-8-5(1)]

- (a) A certification required by this permit meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) if:
 - (i)(1) it contains a certification by an "authorized individual", as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1), and
 - (ii)(2) the certification states that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

...

B.11 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 1-6-3][326 IAC 2-8-4(9)][~~326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)~~]

...

- (b) If required by specific condition(s) in Section D of this permit where no PMP was previously required, the Permittee shall prepare and maintain Preventive Maintenance Plans (PMPs) no later than ninety (90) days after issuance of this permit or ninety (90) days after initial start-up, whichever is later, including the following information on each facility:

...

The PMP extension notification does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by ~~326 IAC~~ 326 IAC 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

...

B.12 Emergency Provisions [326 IAC 2-8-12]

...

- (b) An emergency, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12), constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with a health-based or technology-based emission limitation if the affirmative defense of an emergency is demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that describe the following:

...

- (4) For each emergency lasting one (1) hour or more, the Permittee notified IDEM, OAQ, within four (4) daytime business hours after the beginning of the emergency, or after the emergency was discovered or reasonably should have been discovered;

Telephone Number: 1-800-451-6027 (ask for Office of Air Quality, Compliance and Enforcement Branch), or

Telephone Number: 317-233-0178 (ask for **Office of Air Quality**, Compliance and Enforcement Branch)
Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865

...

B.19 Operational Flexibility [326 IAC 2-8-15][326 IAC 2-8-11.1]

- (a) The Permittee may make any change or changes at the source that are described in 326 IAC 2-8-15(b) **and (c) through (d)** without a prior permit revision, if each of the following conditions is met:

...

- (4) The Permittee notifies the:

...

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region V
Air and Radiation Division, **Regulation Development Branch - Indiana (AR-18J)**
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590

...

- (5) The Permittee maintains records on-site, on a rolling five (5) year basis, which document all such changes and emission trades that are subject to 326 IAC 2-8-15(b)(1) **and (c) through (d)**. The Permittee shall make such records available, upon reasonable request, for public review.

Such records shall consist of all information required to be submitted to IDEM, OAQ in the notices specified in 326 IAC 2-8-15(b)(1) **and (c)(2), (c)(1), and (d)**.

- (b) Emission Trades [326 IAC 2-8-15(b)(e)]
The Permittee may trade emissions increases and decreases at the source, where the applicable SIP provides for such emission trades without requiring a permit revision, subject to the constraints of Section (a) of this condition and those in 326 IAC 2-8-15(b)(e).

- (c) Alternative Operating Scenarios [326 IAC 2-8-15(c)(d)]
The Permittee may make changes at the source within the range of alternative operating scenarios that are described in the terms and conditions of this permit in accordance with 326 IAC 2-8-4(7). No prior notification of IDEM, OAQ, or U.S. EPA is required.

...

B.22 Transfer of Ownership or Operational Control [326 IAC 2-8-10]

...

- (b) Any application requesting a change in the ownership or operational control of the source shall contain a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between the current and new Permittee. The application shall be submitted to:

...

~~The~~**Any such** application ~~which shall be submitted by the Permittee~~ does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

...

C.1 Overall Source Limit [326 IAC 2-8]

The purpose of this permit is to limit this source's potential to emit to less than major source levels for the purpose of Section 502(a) of the Clean Air Act.

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-8:

(1) The potential to emit any regulated pollutant, except particulate matter (PM) and **greenhouse gases (GHGs)**, from the entire source shall be limited to less than one hundred (100) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period.

...

(4) **The potential to emit greenhouse gases (GHGs) from the entire source shall be limited to less than one hundred thousand (100,000) tons of CO2 equivalent emissions (CO2e) per twelve (12) consecutive month period.**

(b) **Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD)**, ~~the potential to emit particulate matter (PM) from the entire source shall be limited to less than two hundred and fifty (250) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period. This limitation shall make the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) not applicable.~~

...

C.5 Fugitive Particulate Matter/Dust Emissions [326 IAC 6-4]

...

C.6 Asbestos Abatement Projects [326 IAC 14-10] [326 IAC 18] [40 CFR 61, Subpart M]

...

(d) The notice to be submitted shall include the information enumerated in 326 IAC 14-10-3(3).

...

The notice shall include a signed certification from the owner or operator that the information provided in this notification is correct and that only Indiana licensed workers and project supervisors will be used to implement the asbestos removal project. The notifications do not require a certification **that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)** by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

...

C.7 Performance Testing [326 IAC 3-6]

(a) For performance testing required by this permit, a test protocol, except as provided elsewhere in this permit, shall be submitted to:

...

no later than thirty-five (35) days prior to the intended test date. The protocol submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification **that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)** by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

(b) The Permittee shall notify IDEM, OAQ of the actual test date at least fourteen (14) days prior to the actual test date. The notification submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification **that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)** by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

...

C.9 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)][326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)]

Unless otherwise specified in this permit, for all monitoring requirements not already legally required, the Permittee shall be allowed up to ninety (90) days from the date of ~~of~~ permit issuance or of initial start-up, whichever is later, to begin such monitoring. If due to circumstances beyond the Permittee's control, any monitoring equipment required by this permit cannot be installed and operated no later than ninety (90) days after permit issuance or the date of initial startup, whichever is later, the Permittee may extend the compliance schedule related to the equipment for an additional ninety (90) days provided the Permittee notifies:

...

C.13 Response to Excursions or Exceedances [326 IAC 2-8-4] [326 IAC 2-8-5]

Upon detecting an excursion where a response step is required by the D Section or an exceedance of a limitation in this permit:

- (a) The Permittee shall take reasonable response steps to restore operation of the emissions unit (including any control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing excess emissions.**
- (b) The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction. The response may include, but is not limited to, the following:**
 - (1) initial inspection and evaluation;**
 - (2) recording that operations returned or are returning to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system); or**
 - (3) any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to normal or usual manner of operation.**
- (c) A determination of whether the Permittee has used acceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance will be based on information available, which may include, but is not limited to, the following:**
 - (1) monitoring results;**
 - (2) review of operation and maintenance procedures and records; and/or**
 - (3) inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.**
- (d) Failure to take reasonable response steps shall be considered a deviation from the permit.**
- (e) The Permittee shall record the reasonable response steps taken.**

...

C.15 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)] [326 IAC 2-8-5]

- (a) Records of all required monitoring data, reports and support information required by this permit shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. **Support information includes the following:****
- (AA) All calibration and maintenance records.**
- (BB) All original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation.**

- (CC) Copies of all reports required by the FESOP.
Records of required monitoring information include the following:
- (AA) The date, place, as defined in this permit, and time of sampling or measurements.
 - (BB) The dates analyses were performed.
 - (CC) The company or entity that performed the analyses.
 - (DD) The analytical techniques or methods used.
 - (EE) The results of such analyses.
 - (FF) The operating conditions as existing at the time of sampling or measurement.

These records shall be physically present or electronically accessible at the source location for a minimum of three (3) years. The records may be stored elsewhere for the remaining two (2) years as long as they are available upon request. If the Commissioner makes a request for records to the Permittee, the Permittee shall furnish the records to the Commissioner within a reasonable time.

...

C.16 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)(C)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

- (a) The Permittee shall submit the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report or its equivalent. **Proper notice submittal under Section B – Emergency Provisions satisfies the reporting requirements of this paragraph.** Any deviation from permit requirements, the date(s) of each deviation, the cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported except that a deviation required to be reported pursuant to an applicable requirement that exists independent of this permit, shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and does not need to be included in this report. This report shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the reporting period. The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report shall include a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1). A deviation is an exceedance of a permit limitation or a failure to comply with a requirement of the permit.

...

- (c) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, any notice, report, or other submission required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ **on** or before the date it is due.

...

- ~~(f) The Permittee shall make the information required to be documented and maintained in accordance with (c) in Section C – General Record Keeping Requirements available for review upon a request for inspection by IDEM, OAQ. The general public may request this information from the IDEM, OAQ under 326 IAC 17-1.~~

...

SECTION D.1 EMISSIONS UNIT -- FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-8-4(10)]:

...

- (i) One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator, identified as Building 312 Emergency Generator, ~~approved for construction~~ **constructed** in 2010, with a maximum capacity of 1,135 horsepower, and exhausting to stack Building 312 Genr.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII] and [326 IAC 12]. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ] and [326 IAC 20-82].

- (j) One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator, identified as Building 314 Emergency Generator, ~~approved for construction~~ **constructed** in 2010, with a maximum capacity of 2,200 horsepower, and exhausting to stack Building 314 Genr.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII] and [326 IAC 12]. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ] and [326 IAC 20-82].

Insignificant Activities:

...

- (b) Emissions Unit ID 5309-09; Stack/Vent ID No. 306-2.
One (1) diesel fuel-fired 1000 kW/hr ~~electrical backup~~ **emergency** generator, with a maximum ~~rated heat input~~ capacity of **1341 hp** is 9.38 MMBtu/hr and 3,686 HP/hr, exhausting to stack/vent mentioned above, and an installation date of December 1993.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ] and [326 IAC 20-82].

- (c) Emissions Unit ID 5309-10; Stack/Vent ID No. 308-2.
One (1) diesel fuel-fired 1000 kW/hr ~~electrical backup~~ **emergency** generator, with a maximum ~~rated heat input~~ capacity of **1341 hp** is 9.38 MMBtu/hr and 3,686 HP/hr, exhausting to stack/vent mentioned above, and an installation date of December 1993.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ] and [326 IAC 20-82].

...

- (n) Two (2) natural gas-fired boilers, identified as Building 312 Boiler C and Boiler D, ~~approved for construction~~ **constructed** in 2010, with a maximum capacity of 2.5 MMBtu per hour, each, and exhausting to stack Building 312 Blr.

- (o) Two (2) natural gas-fired boilers, identified as Building 312 Boiler A and Boiler B, ~~approved for construction~~ **constructed** in 2010, with a maximum capacity of 7.0 MMBtu per hour, each, and exhausting to stack Building 312 Blr.

- (l) A laboratory as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(H) that includes natural gas-fired combustion units.**

- (n) Two (2) natural gas-fired boilers, identified as Building 312 Boiler C and Boiler D, ~~approved for construction~~ **constructed** in 2010, with a maximum capacity of 2.5 MMBtu per hour, each, and exhausting to stack Building 312 Blr.

- (o) Two (2) natural gas-fired boilers, identified as Building 312 Boiler A and Boiler B, ~~approved for construction~~ **constructed** in 2010, with a maximum capacity of 7.0 MMBtu per hour, each, and exhausting to stack Building 312 Blr.

- (p) One (1) proof of concept kitchen, constructed in 2011, which includes natural gas-fired combustion units that exhaust to the atmosphere and that have a combined maximum heat input capacity of 1.50 MMBtu per hour.**

(q) Four (4) natural gas-fired water heaters, identified as WH1 through WH4, approved for construction in 2012, with a maximum heat input capacity of 0.199 MMBtu per hour, each, and exhausting to the atmosphere.

(The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-8-4(1)]

D.1.1 Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) [326 IAC 2-8-4]

~~Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-8-4, the usage of natural gas and diesel in all fuel combustion equipment at this source shall be limited in order to limit the NO_x emissions from all fuel combustion equipment at this source to shall be less than 100 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.~~

Compliance with this limit, combined with the NO_x emissions from **all** other emission units at the source, shall limit the total NO_x emissions from the entire source to less than 100 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period and **shall** render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7 (**Part 70 Permits**) not applicable.

D.1.2 Carbon Monoxide (CO) [326 IAC 2-8-4]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-8-4, CO emissions from all fuel combustion equipment at the source shall be less than 100 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with this limit, combined with the CO emissions from all other emission units at the source, shall limit the total CO emissions from the entire source to less than 100 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period and shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70 Permits) not applicable.

D.1.3 Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO₂e) [326 IAC 2-8-4][326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-8-4, CO₂e emissions from all fuel combustion equipment at the source shall be less than 100,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with this limit, combined with the CO₂e emissions from all other emission units at the source, shall limit the total CO₂e emissions from the entire source to less than 100,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period and shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70 Permits) and 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)) not applicable.

D.1.4~~2~~ Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6-2-4]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4 (Emission limitations for facilities specified in 326 IAC 6-2-1(d)), the following limitations apply to each of the boilers listed below, as follows:

- (a) PM emissions from each Emissions Unit 5309-01 through 5309-06 boilers shall not exceed 0.28 lb/MMBTU based on a maximum heat input capacity of 192.6 MMBtu/hr (Q).
- (b) PM emissions from each Emissions Unit 5309-07 and 5309-08 boilers shall not exceed 0.27 lb/MMBTU based on a maximum heat input capacity of 213.6 MMBtu/hr (Q).
- (c) PM emissions from the natural gas-fired boilers identified as Building 301 Boiler, Building 304 Boilers A and B, and Building 307 Boilers A and B shall not exceed 0.27 pounds per MMBtu heat input based on a maximum heat input capacity of 225.87 MMBtu/hr (Q).

- (d) PM emissions from the natural gas-fired boilers identified as Building 312 Boilers A, B, C and D shall not exceed 0.26 pounds per MMBtu heat input based on a maximum heat input capacity of 244.87 MMBtu/hr (Q).
- (e) **PM emissions from the indirect heating units associated with the proof of concept kitchen shall not exceed 0.26 pounds per MMBtu heat input based on a total source maximum heat input capacity of 246.37 MMBtu/hr (Q).**
- (f) **PM emissions from the water heaters (WH1 through WH4) shall not exceed 0.26 pounds per MMBtu heat input based on a total source maximum heat input capacity of 247.166 MMBtu/hr (Q).**

...

D.1.53 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-8-4(9)]

...

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.1.64 Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)

In order to **comply** determine the compliance status with Condition D.1.1, the Permittee shall calculate the nitrogen oxides (NO_x) emissions according to using the following formula equation:

$$N = \frac{G(E_G) + D(E_D)}{2000 \text{ pounds/ton}}$$
$$NO_x = \frac{G(EG_{NO_x}) + D(ED_{NO_x})}{2000 \text{ pounds/ton}}$$

where:

- NO_x** = tons of nitrogen oxides-**NO_x** emissions for a 12-month consecutive reporting period
- G** = million cubic feet of natural gas used in the last 12 months during a reporting period
- D** = gallons of diesel fuel used in last 12 months during a reporting period
- EG_{NO_x}** = 100 pounds of **NO_x** per million cubic feet of natural gas
- ED_{NO_x}** = 0.448-**0.438** pounds of **NO_x** per gallon of diesel fuel

D.1.7 Carbon Monoxide (CO)

In order to comply with Condition D.1.2, the Permittee shall calculate CO emissions using the following equation:

$$CO = \frac{G(EG_{CO}) + D(ED_{CO})}{2000 \text{ pounds/ton}}$$

where:

- CO** = tons of CO emissions for a reporting period
- G** = million cubic feet of natural gas used during a reporting period
- D** = gallons of diesel fuel used during a reporting period
- EG_{CO}** = 84 pounds of CO per million cubic feet of natural gas
- ED_{CO}** = 0.116 pounds of CO per gallon of diesel fuel

D.1.8 Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO₂e)

In order to comply with Condition D.1.2, the Permittee shall calculate CO₂e emissions using the following equation:

$$CO_2e = \frac{G(EG_{CO_2e}) + D(ED_{CO_2e})}{2000 \text{ pounds/ton}}$$

where:

CO₂e = tons of CO₂e emissions for a reporting period
G = million cubic feet of natural gas used during a reporting period
D = gallons of diesel fuel used during a reporting period

CO₂e Emission Factors:

EG_{CO₂e} = 120,730 pounds of CO₂e per million cubic feet of natural gas

ED_{CO₂e} = 22.69 pounds of CO₂e per gallon of diesel fuel

The CO₂e emission factors are derived as follows:

$$EG_{CO_2e} = \sum [(EG_{CO_2} * GWP_{CO_2}) + (EG_{CH_4} * GWP_{CH_4}) + (EG_{N_2O} * GWP_{N_2O})]$$

$$ED_{CO_2e} = \sum [(ED_{CO_2} * GWP_{CO_2}) + (ED_{CH_4} * GWP_{CH_4}) + (ED_{N_2O} * GWP_{N_2O})]$$

where:

CO₂ Emission Factors:

EG_{CO₂} = 120,000 pounds of CO₂ per million cubic feet of natural gas

ED_{CO₂} = 22.61 pounds of CO₂ per gallon of diesel fuel

CH₄ Emission Factors:

EG_{CH₄} = 2.3 pounds of CH₄ per million cubic feet of natural gas

ED_{CH₄} = 0.00111 pounds of CH₄ per gallon of diesel fuel

N₂O Emission Factors:

EG_{N₂O} = 2.2 pounds of N₂O per million cubic feet of natural gas

ED_{N₂O} = 0.000181 pounds of N₂O per gallon of diesel fuel

Global Warming Potentials (GWP):

GWP_{CO₂} = 1

GWP_{CH₄} = 21

GWP_{N₂O} = 310

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)] [326 IAC 2-8-16]

D.1.95 Record Keeping Requirements

-
- (a) To document the compliance status with Conditions D.1.1, **D.1.2, and D.1.3** and D.1.4, the Permittee shall :
- (1) — maintain records of the amount of natural gas burned (in million cubic feet), **and** the amount of diesel fuel burned (in gallons) **in all fuel combustion equipment at the source, as well as, the calculated NO_x, CO, and CO₂e emissions from all fuel combustion equipment at the source** and the equivalent nitrogen oxides (NO_x) emissions each month **and each compliance period.**; and
 - (2) — maintain records of the amount of natural gas burned (in million cubic feet), the amount of diesel fuel burned (in gallons), and the equivalent nitrogen oxides (NO_x) emissions per 12 consecutive month period, with compliance determined each month.

- (b) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements of this permit contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition.

D.1.106 Reporting Requirements

~~(a)~~ A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Conditions D.1.1, **D.1.2, and D.1.3** ~~and D.1.4~~ shall be submitted using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, no later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. Section C - General Reporting contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

~~(b)~~ The Permittee shall certify, on the form provided (or its equivalent), that natural gas was fired in the boiler at all times during the report period. ~~Section C - General Reporting contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).~~

...

SECTION E.2 EMISSIONS UNIT -- FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-8-4(10)]:

- (i) One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator, identified as Building 312 Emergency Generator, ~~approved for construction~~ **constructed** in 2010, with a maximum capacity of 1,135 horsepower, and exhausting to stack Building 312 Genr.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII] and [326 IAC 12]. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ] and [326 IAC 20-82].

- (j) One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator, identified as Building 314 Emergency Generator, ~~approved for construction~~ **constructed** in 2010, with a maximum capacity of 2,200 horsepower, and exhausting to stack Building 314 Genr.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII] and [326 IAC 12]. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ] and [326 IAC 20-82].

...

E.2.2 New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII] [326 IAC 12]

The Permittee, which operates diesel fuel-fired emergency generators, shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII (included as Attachment B of this permit):

- (1) 40 CFR 60.4200(a)(2)(i) and (c)
- (2) 40 CFR 60.4205(b)
- (3) 40 CFR 60.4206
- (4) 40 CFR 60.4207(a) and (b)
- (5) 40 CFR 60.4208(a) ~~and (g)~~
- (6) 40 CFR 60.4209(a)
- (7) 40 CFR 60.4211(a), (c), ~~and (e)~~ **(f), and (g)**
- (8) 40 CFR 60.4212

- (9) 40 CFR 60.4214(b) and (c)
- (10) 40 CFR 60.4218
- (11) 40 CFR 60.4219
- (12) Tables 5 and 8

SECTION E.3 EMISSIONS UNIT -- FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-8-4(10)]:

- (i) One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator, identified as Building 312 Emergency Generator, ~~approved for construction~~ **constructed** in 2010, with a maximum capacity of 1,135 horsepower, and exhausting to stack Building 312 Genr.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII] and [326 IAC 12]. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ] and [326 IAC 20-82].

- (j) One (1) diesel-fired emergency generator, identified as Building 314 Emergency Generator, ~~approved for construction~~ **constructed** in 2010, with a maximum capacity of 2,200 horsepower, and exhausting to stack Building 314 Genr.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII] and [326 IAC 12]. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ] and [326 IAC 20-82].

Insignificant Activities:

- (b) Emissions Unit ID 5309-09; Stack/Vent ID No. 306-2.
One (1) diesel fuel-fired 1000 kW/hr ~~electrical backup~~ **emergency** generator, with a maximum ~~rated heat input~~ capacity of **1341 hp** ~~is 9.38 MMBtu/hr and 3,686 HP/hr~~, exhausting to stack/vent mentioned above, and an installation date of December 1993.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ] and [326 IAC 20-82].

- (c) Emissions Unit ID 5309-10; Stack/Vent ID No. 308-2.
One (1) diesel fuel-fired 1000 kW/hr ~~electrical backup~~ **emergency** generator, with a maximum ~~rated heat input~~ capacity of **1341 hp** ~~is 9.38 MMBtu/hr and 3,686 HP/hr~~, exhausting to stack/vent mentioned above, and an installation date of December 1993.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this unit is considered an affected facility [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ] and [326 IAC 20-82].

(The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-8-4(1)]

E.3.1 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)s for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

The Permittee, which operates diesel fuel-fired emergency generators, shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ (included as Attachment C of this permit):

~~(a)~~ Applicable portions of the NESHAP to emergency generators 5309-09 and 5309-10 are the following:

(a) Emergency generators 5309-09 and 5309-10, which are considered existing commercial emergency compression ignition stationary RICE at an area source of HAP, are each subject to the following:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.6580
- (2) 40 CFR 63.6585
- (3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(iii) and (b)(3)(vii)
- (4) 40 CFR 63.6640(f)**
- ~~(4) 40 CFR 63.6665~~
- (5) 40 CFR 63.6670
- (6) 40 CFR 63.6675

~~(b)~~ Applicable portions of the NESHAP to the Building 312 and Building 314 Emergency Generators are the following:

(b) Building 312 and Building 314 Emergency Generators, which are considered new compression ignition stationary RICE at an area source of HAP, are each subject to the following:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.6580
- (2) 40 CFR 63.6585
- (3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(2)(iii) and (c)(1)
- (4) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(7) and (e)
- ~~(5) 40 CFR 63.6605~~
- (65) 40 CFR 63.6665**
- (76) 40 CFR 63.6670**
- (87) 40 CFR 63.6675**

...

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
 OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
 COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH
 Fuel Usage Quarterly Report

...

Mailing Address: ~~9330 Zionsville Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46268~~

FESOP No.: 097-23643-00259

Facility: All fuel combustion equipment at this source

Parameters: Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)

Limit: **NOx emissions from all fuel combustion equipment at the source shall be less than 100 Nitrogen oxides (NOx) emissions shall be less than 98.62 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month. The Permittee shall calculate NOx emissions using the following equation:**

$$N = \frac{G(E_G) + D(E_D)}{2000 \text{ pounds/ton}}$$

$$NOx = \frac{G(EG_{NOx}) + D(ED_{NOx})}{2000 \text{ pounds/ton}}$$

where: **NOx** = tons of ~~nitrogen oxides~~ **NOx** emissions for a ~~12-month consecutive~~ **reporting period**

G = million cubic feet of natural gas used in the ~~last 12 months~~ **during a reporting period**

D = gallons of diesel fuel used in ~~last 12 months~~ **during a reporting period**

EG_{NOx} = 100 pounds of **NOx** per million cubic feet of natural gas

ED_{NOx} = 0.438 pounds of **Nox** per gallon of diesel fuel

QUARTER: _____ YEAR: _____

| Month | | Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 1 + Column 2 | Equation Results |
|---------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| | Fuel Types (units) | Usage This Month | Usage Previous 11 Months | Usage 12 Month Total | Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) Emissions (tons per 12 months) |
| Month 1 | Natural Gas (million cubic feet) | | | | |
| | Diesel Fuel (gallons) | | | | |
| Month 2 | Natural Gas (million cubic feet) | | | | |
| | Diesel Fuel (gallons) | | | | |
| Month 3 | Natural Gas (million cubic feet) | | | | |
| | Diesel Fuel (gallons) | | | | |

...

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
 OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
 COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH**

Fuel Usage Quarterly Report

Source Name: Dow Agro Sciences, LLC
Source Address: 9330 Zionsville Road, Indianapolis, IN 46268
FESOP No.: 097-23643-00259
Facility: All fuel combustion equipment at this source
Parameters: Carbon Monoxide (CO)
Limit: CO emissions from all fuel combustion equipment at the source shall be less than 100 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month. The Permittee shall calculate CO emissions using the following equation:

$$CO = \frac{G(EG_{CO}) + D(ED_{CO})}{2000 \text{ pounds/ton}}$$

where: CO = tons of CO emissions for a reporting period
 G = million cubic feet of natural gas used during a reporting period
 D = gallons of diesel fuel used during a reporting period
 EG_{CO} = 84 pounds of CO per million cubic feet of natural gas
 ED_{CO} = 0.116 pounds of CO per gallon of diesel fuel

QUARTER: _____ YEAR: _____

| Month | | Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 1 + Column 2 | Equation Results |
|-------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | Fuel Types (units) | Usage This Month | Usage Previous 11 Months | Usage 12 Month Total | Carbon Monoxide (CO) Emissions (tons per 12 months) |
| | Natural Gas (million cubic feet) | | | | |
| | Diesel Fuel (gallons) | | | | |
| | Natural Gas (million cubic feet) | | | | |
| | Diesel Fuel (gallons) | | | | |
| | Natural Gas (million cubic feet) | | | | |
| | Diesel Fuel (gallons) | | | | |

- No deviation occurred in this quarter.
 Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
 Deviation has been reported on: _____

Submitted by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
 OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
 COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH**

Fuel Usage Quarterly Report

Source Name: Dow Agro Sciences, LLC
Source Address: 9330 Zionsville Road, Indianapolis, IN 46268
FESOP No.: 097-23643-00259
Facility: All fuel combustion equipment at this source
Parameters: Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO_{2e})
Limit: CO_{2e} emissions from all fuel combustion equipment at the source shall be less than 100,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month. The Permittee shall calculate CO_{2e} emissions using the following equation:

$$CO_{2e} = \frac{G(EG_{CO_{2e}}) + D(ED_{CO_{2e}})}{2000 \text{ pounds/ton}}$$

where: CO_{2e} = tons of CO_{2e} emissions for a reporting period
 G = million cubic feet of natural gas used during a reporting period
 D = gallons of diesel fuel used during a reporting period
 EG_{CO_{2e}} = 120,730 pounds of CO_{2e} per million cubic feet of natural gas
 ED_{CO_{2e}} = 22.69 pounds of CO_{2e} per gallon of diesel fuel

QUARTER: _____ YEAR: _____

| Month | Fuel Types (units) | Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 1 + Column 2 | Equation Results |
|-------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | | Usage This Month | Usage Previous 11 Months | Usage 12 Month Total | Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO _{2e}) Emissions (tons per 12 months) |
| | Natural Gas (million cubic feet) | | | | |
| | Diesel Fuel (gallons) | | | | |
| | Natural Gas (million cubic feet) | | | | |
| | Diesel Fuel (gallons) | | | | |
| | Natural Gas (million cubic feet) | | | | |
| | Diesel Fuel (gallons) | | | | |

- No deviation occurred in this quarter.
 Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
 Deviation has been reported on: _____

Submitted by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

FESOP CERTIFICATION FORM:

...
Mailing Address: 9330 Zionsville Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46268
...

FESOP EMERGENCY OCCURRENCE REPORT FORM:

...
Mailing Address: 9330 Zionsville Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46268
...

FESOP QUARTERLY DEVIATION AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT FORM:

...
Mailing Address: 9330 Zionsville Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46268
...

~~This report is an affirmation that the source has met all the requirements stated in this permit.~~ This report shall be submitted quarterly based on a calendar year. **Proper notice submittal under Section B –Emergency Provisions satisfies the reporting requirements of paragraph (a) of Section C-General Reporting.** Any deviation from the requirements of this permit, the date(s) of each deviation, the probable cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported. ~~Deviations that are~~ **A deviation required to be reported pursuant to an applicable requirement that exists independent of the permit,** shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and ~~does~~ **does** not need to be included in this report. Additional pages may be attached if necessary. If no deviations occurred, please specify in the box marked "No deviations occurred this reporting period".

Conclusion and Recommendation

Unless otherwise stated, information used in this review was derived from the application and additional information submitted by the applicant. An application for the purposes of this review was received on October 21, 2011. Additional information was received on November 3, 2011, December 7, 2011, and December 14, 2011.

The construction and operation of this proposed revision shall be subject to the conditions of the attached proposed FESOP Significant Permit Revision No. 097-31055-00259. The staff recommends to the Commissioner that this FESOP Significant Permit Revision be approved.

IDEM Contact

- (a) Questions regarding this proposed permit can be directed to Nathan Bell at the Indiana Department Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch, 100 North Senate Avenue, MC 61-53 IGCN 1003, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251 or by telephone at (317) 233-5670 or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension 35670.
- (b) A copy of the findings is available on the Internet at: <http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/idem-caats/>
- (c) For additional information about air permits and how the public and interested parties can participate, refer to the IDEM's Guide for Citizen Participation and Permit Guide on the Internet at: www.idem.in.gov

TSD Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Emissions Summary

Company Name: Dow AgroSciences, LLC
Source Address: 9330 Zionsville Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46268
Permit Number: 097-31055-00259
Reviewer: Nathan C. Bell

| Emission Units | | Uncontrolled/Unlimited Potential to Emit (PTE) (tons/year) | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|---------|
| | | PM | PM10 | PM2.5 | SO2 | NOx | VOC | CO | GHGs as CO2e | Total HAPs | Worst Single HAP | |
| Existing Units | Significant Natural Gas-Fired Boilers | 1.74 | 6.97 | 6.97 | 0.55 | 91.7 | 5.04 | 77.0 | 110,737 | 1.73 | 1.65 | Hexane |
| | Insignificant Natural Gas-Fired Units | 0.26 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 0.08 | 13.9 | 0.76 | 11.7 | 16,766 | 0.26 | 0.25 | Hexane |
| | Diesel Generators | 1.05 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 4.87 | 36.1 | 1.06 | 8.27 | 1,751 | 0.02 | 0.008 | Benzene |
| | Research & Development (Chemicals, Soil Handling, and Silage) | 6.41 | 6.41 | 6.41 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.72 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.29 | 0.11 | Hexane |
| | Total PTE for Existing Units | 9.47 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 5.50 | 141.7 | 7.58 | 97.0 | 129,254 | 2.30 | 2.01 | Hexane |
| New Units | Insignificant Natural Gas-Fired Units (Proof of Concept Kitchen, Water Heaters, and Laboratory) | 0.02 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.006 | 1.0 | 0.06 | 0.85 | 1216 | 0.02 | 0.02 | Hexane |
| Source-wide Unlimited PTE | | 9.49 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 5.51 | 142.7 | 7.64 | 97.8 | 130,470 | 2.32 | 2.03 | Hexane |

| Emission Units | | Limited Potential to Emit (PTE) (tons/year)* | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------|--------|
| | | PM | PM10 | PM2.5 | SO2 | NOx | VOC | CO | GHGs as CO2e | Total HAPs | Worst Single HAP | |
| Existing Units | Significant Natural Gas-Fired Boilers | 1.74 | 6.97 | 6.97 | 0.55 | <100 | 5.04 | <100 | <100,000 | 1.73 | 1.65 | Hexane |
| New and Existing Units | Insignificant Natural Gas-Fired Units | 0.28 | 1.13 | 1.13 | 0.09 | | 0.82 | | | 0.28 | 0.27 | Hexane |
| Existing Units | Diesel Generators | 1.05 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 4.87 | 1.06 | 0.02 | 0.008 | Benzene | | | |
| Existing Units | Research & Development (Chemicals, Soil Handling, and Silage) | 6.41 | 6.41 | 6.41 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.72 | 0.0 | 0.29 | 0.11 | Hexane | |
| Source-wide Limited Potential Emissions | | 9.49 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 5.51 | <100 | 7.64 | <100 | <100,000 | 2.32 | 2.03 | Hexane |

*In order to comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-4 (FESOP), and to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable, NOx and CO emissions shall each be less than 100 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, and CO2e emissions shall be less than 100,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period.

To verify compliance with the NOx, CO, and CO2e emission limits, the permit contains equations to calculate NOx, CO, and CO2e emissions. The emission factors used in the equations are calculated using AP42 emission factors (when available), since they are specific to the type and size (rating) of combustion units at this source and the CO2e emission factors calculated using AP42 emission factors are more conservative (worst case) as compared to those calculated from the emission factors contained in 40 CFR 98 Subpart C. When AP42 emission factors are not available, the emission factors contained in 40 CFR 98 Subpart C are used.

Natural Gas Combustion Emission Factors

| | NOx | CO | CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
|--|-----|----|--------|-----|-----|---------|
| Natural Gas Combustion Emission Factor (lb/MMcf) | 100 | 84 | 120000 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 120,730 |

Diesel Combustion Emission Factors

| | NOx | CO | CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
|--|-------|-------|-------|---------|----------|-------|
| Diesel Combustion Emission Factor (kg/MMBtu) | | | | | 0.0006 | |
| Diesel Combustion Emission Factor (lb/MMBtu) | 3.2 | 0.85 | 165 | 0.0081 | 0.0013 | |
| Heating Value of Diesel (MMBtu/gal) | 0.137 | 0.137 | 0.137 | 0.137 | 0.137 | |
| Diesel Combustion Emission Factor (lb/gal) | 0.438 | 0.116 | 22.61 | 0.00111 | 0.000181 | 22.69 |

Methodology

Natural Gas Combustion Emission Factors are from AP42, Table 1.4-2 SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03. The N2O Emission Factor for uncontrolled is 2.2. Diesel Combustion Emission Factors for NOx, CO2, and CH4 are from AP42 (Supplement B 10/96) Table 3.4-1. Diesel Combustion Emission Factor for N2O (kg/MMBtu) is from 40 CFR 98 Subpart C Table C-2. Based on AP42 (Supplement B 10/96) Table 3.4-1, the heating value of diesel is assumed to be 19,300 Btu/lb with a density of 7.1 lb/gallon. The heating value is converted to units of MMBtu/gal as follows: Heating Value of Diesel (MMBtu/gal) = [Heating Value of Diesel (Btu/lb)] * [7.1 (lb/gal)] * [MMBtu/1000000 Btu]

Diesel Combustion Emission Factor (lb/gal) = [Diesel Combustion Emission Factor (lb/MMBtu)] * [Heating Value of Diesel (MMBtu/gal)]

Global Warming Potentials (GWP) from Table A-1 of 40 CFR Part 98 Subpart A.
CO2e Emission Factor = [CO2 Emission Factor * CO2 GWP (1)] + [CH4 Emission Factor * CH4 GWP (21)] + [N2O Emission Factor * N2O GWP (310)]

**TSD Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Natural Gas Combustion Only
Capacity <100 MMBtu/hr
Unlimited PTE for Existing Significant Boilers**

Company Name: Dow AgroSciences, LLC
Source Address: 9330 Zionsville Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46268
Permit Number: 097-31055-00259
Reviewer: Nathan C. Bell

| Unit | Maximum Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) | High Heat Value (MMBtu/MMcf) | Potential Throughput (MMcf/yr) |
|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Building 306 Boiler 5309-01 | 29.30 | 1020 | 251.64 |
| Building 306 Boiler 5309-02 | 29.30 | 1020 | 251.64 |
| Building 306 Boiler 5309-03 | 33.50 | 1020 | 287.71 |
| Building 306 Boiler 5309-04 | 33.50 | 1020 | 287.71 |
| Building 306 Boiler 5309-05 | 33.50 | 1020 | 287.71 |
| Building 306 Boiler 5309-06 | 33.50 | 1020 | 287.71 |
| Building 306 Boiler 5309-07 | 10.50 | 1020 | 90.18 |
| Building 306 Boiler 5309-08 | 10.50 | 1020 | 90.18 |
| Totals | 213.60 | | 1834.45 |

| Criteria Pollutants | Pollutant | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-------|--------|------|--------------------|------|------|
| | PM* | PM10* | PM2.5* | SO2 | NOx | VOC | CO |
| Emission Factor in lb/MMcf | 1.9 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 0.6 | 100 **see below | 5.5 | 84 |
| Potential Emission in tons/yr | 1.74 | 6.97 | 6.97 | 0.55 | 91.7 | 5.04 | 77.0 |

*PM emission factor is filterable PM only. PM10 emission factor is filterable and condensable PM10 combined. PM2.5 assumed equal to PM10
 **Emission Factors for NOx: Uncontrolled = 100, Low NOx Burner = 50, Low NOx Burners/Flue gas recirculation = 32

| Hazardous Air Pollutants | HAPs - Organics* | | | | | HAPs - Metals* | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------|--------------|---------|----------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Benzene | DCB | Formaldehyde | Hexane | Toluene | Pb | Cd | Cr | Mn | Ni |
| Emission Factor in lb/MMcf | 2.1E-03 | 1.2E-03 | 7.5E-02 | 1.8E+00 | 3.4E-03 | 5.0E-04 | 1.1E-03 | 1.4E-03 | 3.8E-04 | 2.1E-03 |
| Potential Emission in tons/yr | 1.93E-03 | 1.10E-03 | 0.07 | 1.65 | 3.12E-03 | 4.59E-04 | 1.01E-03 | 1.28E-03 | 3.49E-04 | 1.93E-03 |

*The five highest organic and metal HAPs emission factors are provided above. Additional HAPs emission factors are available in AP-42, Chapter 1.4.

Methodology

All emission factors are based on normal firing.
 MMBtu = 1,000,000 Btu
 MMCF = 1,000,000 Cubic Feet of Gas
 Emission Factors are from AP 42, Chapter 1.4, Tables 1.4-1, 1.4-2, 1.4-3, SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03
 Potential Throughput (MMcf/yr) = [Maximum Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr)] * [8,760 hours/year] * [MMcf/1,020 MMBtu]
 Potential Emissions (tons/yr) = [Potential Throughput (MMcf/yr)] * [Emission Factor (lb/MMcf)] * [ton/2,000 lbs]

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Potential Emission of Total HAPs (tons/yr) | 1.73 |
|---|-------------|

Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)

| Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) | Greenhouse Gas (GHG) | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|------|------|
| | CO2 | CH4 | N2O |
| Emission Factor in lb/MMcf | 120000 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Potential Emission in tons/yr | 110,067 | 2.11 | 2.02 |
| Summed Potential Emissions in tons/yr | 110,071 | | |
| CO2e Total in tons/yr | 110,737 | | |

Methodology

The N2O Emission Factor for uncontrolled is 2.2. The N2O Emission Factor for low NOx burner is 0.64.
 Emission Factors are from AP 42, Table 1.4-2 SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03.
 Global Warming Potentials (GWP) from Table A-1 of 40 CFR Part 98 Subpart A.
 Potential Emissions (tons/yr) = [Potential Throughput (MMcf/yr)] * [Emission Factor (lb/MMcf)] * [ton/2,000 lbs]
 CO2e Total (tons/yr) = [CO2 Potential Emissions (ton/yr) * CO2 GWP (1)] + [CH4 Potential Emissions (ton/yr) * CH4 GWP (21)] + [N2O Potential Emissions (ton/yr) * N2O GWP (310)]

Abbreviations

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| PM = Particulate Matter | DCB = Dichlorobenzene | CO2 = Carbon Dioxide |
| PM10 = Particulate Matter (<10 um) | Pb = Lead | CH4 = Methane |
| SO2 = Sulfur Dioxide | Cd = Cadmium | N2O = Nitrous Oxide |
| NOx = Nitrous Oxides | Cr = Chromium | CO2e = CO2 equivalent emissions |
| VOC - Volatile Organic Compounds | Mn = Manganese | |
| CO = Carbon Monoxide | Ni = Nickel | |

TSD Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Natural Gas Combustion Only
Capacity <100 MMBtu/hr
Unlimited PTE for Existing Insignificant Boilers, Heaters, and Furnaces

Company Name: Dow AgroSciences, LLC
Source Address: 9330 Zionsville Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46268
Permit Number: 097-31055-00259
Reviewer: Nathan C. Bell

| Unit | Maximum Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) | High Heat Value (MMBtu/MMcf) | Potential Throughput (MMcf/yr) |
|---|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Building 301 Boiler | 1.50 | 1020 | 12.88 |
| Building 304 Boiler A | 1.20 | 1020 | 10.31 |
| Building 304 Boiler B | 1.20 | 1020 | 10.31 |
| Building 307 Boiler A | 4.185 | 1020 | 35.94 |
| Building 307 Boiler B | 4.185 | 1020 | 35.94 |
| Buildings 302, 303, 305, and 310 Heaters and Furnaces | 1.07 | 1020 | 9.19 |
| Building 312 Boiler A | 7.00 | 1020 | 60.12 |
| Building 312 Boiler B | 7.00 | 1020 | 60.12 |
| Building 312 Boiler C | 2.50 | 1020 | 21.47 |
| Building 312 Boiler D | 2.50 | 1020 | 21.47 |
| Totals | 32.34 | | 277.74 |

| Criteria Pollutants | Pollutant | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-------|--------|------|--------------------|------|------|
| | PM* | PM10* | PM2.5* | SO2 | NOx | VOC | CO |
| Emission Factor in lb/MMcf | 1.9 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 0.6 | 100 **see below | 5.5 | 84 |
| Potential Emission in tons/yr | 0.26 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 0.08 | 13.9 | 0.76 | 11.7 |

*PM emission factor is filterable PM only. PM10 emission factor is filterable and condensable PM10 combined. PM2.5 assumed equal to PM10

**Emission Factors for NOx: Uncontrolled = 100, Low NOx Burner = 50, Low NOx Burners/Flue gas recirculation = 32

| Hazardous Air Pollutants | HAPs - Organics* | | | | | HAPs - Metals* | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------|--------------|---------|----------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Benzene | DCB | Formaldehyde | Hexane | Toluene | Pb | Cd | Cr | Mn | Ni |
| Emission Factor in lb/MMcf | 2.1E-03 | 1.2E-03 | 7.5E-02 | 1.8E+00 | 3.4E-03 | 5.0E-04 | 1.1E-03 | 1.4E-03 | 3.8E-04 | 2.1E-03 |
| Potential Emission in tons/yr | 2.92E-04 | 1.67E-04 | 0.01 | 0.25 | 4.72E-04 | 6.94E-05 | 1.53E-04 | 1.94E-04 | 5.28E-05 | 2.92E-04 |

*The five highest organic and metal HAPs emission factors are provided above. Additional HAPs emission factors are available in AP-42, Chapter 1.4.

Methodology

All emission factors are based on normal firing.

MMBtu = 1,000,000 Btu

MMCF = 1,000,000 Cubic Feet of Gas

Emission Factors are from AP 42, Chapter 1.4, Tables 1.4-1, 1.4-2, 1.4-3, SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03

Potential Throughput (MMcf/yr) = [Maximum Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr)] * [8,760 hours/year] * [MMcf/1,020 MMBtu]

Potential Emissions (tons/yr) = [Potential Throughput (MMcf/yr)] * [Emission Factor (lb/MMcf)] * [ton/2,000 lbs]

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Potential Emission of Total HAPs (tons/yr) | 0.26 |
|---|-------------|

Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)

| Greenhouse Gas (GHG) | Greenhouse Gas (GHG) | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|------|------|
| | CO2 | CH4 | N2O |
| Emission Factor in lb/MMcf | 120000 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Potential Emission in tons/yr | 16,665 | 0.32 | 0.31 |
| Summed Potential Emissions in tons/yr | 16,665 | | |
| CO2e Total in tons/yr | 16,766 | | |

Methodology

The N2O Emission Factor for uncontrolled is 2.2. The N2O Emission Factor for low NOx burner is 0.64.

Emission Factors are from AP 42, Table 1.4-2 SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03.

Global Warming Potentials (GWP) from Table A-1 of 40 CFR Part 98 Subpart A.

Potential Emissions (tons/yr) = [Potential Throughput (MMcf/yr)] * [Emission Factor (lb/MMcf)] * [ton/2,000 lbs]

CO2e Total (tons/yr) = [CO2 Potential Emissions (ton/yr) * CO2 GWP (1)] + [CH4 Potential Emissions (ton/yr) * CH4 GWP (21)] + [N2O Potential Emissions (ton/yr) * N2O GWP (310)]

Abbreviations

PM = Particulate Matter
 PM10 = Particulate Matter (<10 um)
 SO2 = Sulfur Dioxide
 NOx = Nitrous Oxides
 VOC = Volatile Organic Compounds
 CO = Carbon Monoxide

DCB = Dichlorobenzene
 Pb = Lead
 Cd = Cadmium
 Cr = Chromium
 Mn = Manganese
 Ni = Nickel

CO2 = Carbon Dioxide
 CH4 = Methane
 N2O = Nitrous Oxide
 CO2e = CO2 equivalent emissions

TSD Appendix A: Emission Calculations

Natural Gas Combustion Only
Capacity <100 MMBtu/hr
Unlimited PTE for Proof of Concept Kitchen and New Water Heaters and Laboratory Combustion Units

Company Name: Dow AgroSciences, LLC
Source Address: 9330 Zionsville Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46268
Permit Number: 097-31055-00259
Reviewer: Nathan C. Bell

| Unit | Maximum Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) | High Heat Value (MMBtu/MMcf) | Potential Throughput (MMcf/yr) |
|---|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Proof of Concept Kitchen (Water Heater WH5) | 0.150 | 1020 | 1.29 |
| Proof of Concept Kitchen (Makeup Air Unit) | 0.514 | 1020 | 4.42 |
| Proof of Concept Kitchen (Heater) | 0.150 | 1020 | 1.29 |
| Proof of Concept Kitchen (Griddle) | 0.040 | 1020 | 0.34 |
| Proof of Concept Kitchen (Char Broilers) | 0.080 | 1020 | 0.69 |
| Proof of Concept Kitchen (Open Burners) | 0.132 | 1020 | 1.13 |
| Proof of Concept Kitchen (Double-deck Convection Ovens) | 0.144 | 1020 | 1.24 |
| Proof of Concept Kitchen (Fryers) | 0.118 | 1020 | 1.01 |
| Proof of Concept Kitchen (Oven) | 0.040 | 1020 | 0.34 |
| Water Heater (WH1) | 0.199 | 1020 | 1.71 |
| Water Heater (WH2) | 0.199 | 1020 | 1.71 |
| Water Heater (WH3) | 0.199 | 1020 | 1.71 |
| Water Heater (WH4) | 0.199 | 1020 | 1.71 |
| Laboratory Combustion Units | 0.181 | 1020 | 1.55 |
| Totals | 2.35 | | 20.14 |

| Criteria Pollutants | Pollutant | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-------|--------|-------|--------------------|------|------|
| | PM* | PM10* | PM2.5* | SO2 | NOx | VOC | CO |
| Emission Factor in lb/MMcf | 1.9 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 0.6 | 100 **see below | 5.5 | 84 |
| Potential Emission in tons/yr | 0.02 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.006 | 1.01 | 0.06 | 0.85 |

*PM emission factor is filterable PM only. PM10 emission factor is filterable and condensable PM10 combined. PM2.5 assumed equal to PM10
**Emission Factors for NOx: Uncontrolled = 100, Low NOx Burner = 50, Low NOx Burners/Flue gas recirculation = 32

| Hazardous Air Pollutants | HAPs - Organics* | | | | | HAPs - Metals* | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------|--------------|---------|----------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Benzene | DCB | Formaldehyde | Hexane | Toluene | Pb | Cd | Cr | Mn | Ni |
| Emission Factor in lb/MMcf | 2.1E-03 | 1.2E-03 | 7.5E-02 | 1.8E+00 | 3.4E-03 | 5.0E-04 | 1.1E-03 | 1.4E-03 | 3.8E-04 | 2.1E-03 |
| Potential Emission in tons/yr | 2.11E-05 | 1.21E-05 | 7.55E-04 | 0.018 | 3.42E-05 | 5.04E-06 | 1.11E-05 | 1.41E-05 | 3.83E-06 | 2.11E-05 |

*The five highest organic and metal HAPs emission factors are provided above. Additional HAPs emission factors are available in AP-42, Chapter 1.4.

Methodology

All emission factors are based on normal firing.
MMBtu = 1,000,000 Btu
MMCF = 1,000,000 Cubic Feet of Gas

Emission Factors are from AP 42, Chapter 1.4, Tables 1.4-1, 1.4-2, 1.4-3, SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03

Potential Throughput (MMcf/yr) = [Maximum Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr)] * [8,760 hours/year] * [MMcf/1,020 MMBtu]

Potential Emissions (tons/yr) = [Potential Throughput (MMcf/yr)] * [Emission Factor (lb/MMcf)] * [ton/2,000 lbs]

| | |
|--|-------|
| Potential Emission of Total HAPs (tons/yr) | 0.019 |
|--|-------|

Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)

| | Greenhouse Gas (GHG) | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|------|------|
| | CO2 | CH4 | N2O |
| Emission Factor in lb/MMcf | 120000 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Potential Emission in tons/yr | 1,209 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| Summed Potential Emissions in tons/yr | 1,209 | | |
| CO2e Total in tons/yr | 1,216 | | |

Methodology

The N2O Emission Factor for uncontrolled is 2.2. The N2O Emission Factor for low NOx burner is 0.64.

Emission Factors are from AP 42, Table 1.4-2 SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03.

Global Warming Potentials (GWP) from Table A-1 of 40 CFR Part 98 Subpart A.

Potential Emissions (tons/yr) = [Potential Throughput (MMcf/yr)] * [Emission Factor (lb/MMcf)] * [ton/2,000 lbs]

CO2e Total (tons/yr) = [CO2 Potential Emissions (ton/yr) * CO2 GWP (1)] + [CH4 Potential Emissions (ton/yr) * CH4 GWP (21)] + [N2O Potential Emissions (ton/yr) * N2O GWP (310)]

Abbreviations

PM = Particulate Matter
PM10 = Particulate Matter (<10 um)
SO2 = Sulfur Dioxide
NOx = Nitrous Oxides
VOC = Volatile Organic Compounds
CO = Carbon Monoxide

DCB = Dichlorobenzene
Pb = Lead
Cd = Cadmium
Cr = Chromium
Mn = Manganese
Ni = Nickel

CO2 = Carbon Dioxide
CH4 = Methane
N2O = Nitrous Oxide
CO2e = CO2 equivalent emissions

**TSD Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines - Diesel Fuel
Output Rating (>600 HP)
Existing Emergency Generators**

Company Name: Dow AgroSciences, LLC
Source Address: 9330 Zionsville Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46268
Permit Number: 097-31055-00259
Reviewer: Nathan C. Bell

Emissions calculated based on output rating (hp)

| Unit | Output Rating (kW) | Horsepower Rating (hp) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Building 312 Emergency Generator | 846 | 1135 |
| Building 314 Emergency Generator | 1641 | 2200 |
| Building 306 Generator 5309-09 | 1000 | 1341 |
| Building 308 Generator 5309-10 | 1000 | 1341 |
| Total | 6017.1 | |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Maximum Hours Operated per Year | 500 |
| Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr) | 3,008,543 |
| Sulfur Content (S) of Fuel (% by weight) | 0.40 |

| Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr | Pollutant | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|----------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|
| | PM* | PM10* | direct PM2.5* | SO2 | NOx | VOC | CO |
| | 7.00E-04 | 4.01E-04 | 4.01E-04 | 3.24E-03 (.00809S) | 0.024 **see below | 7.05E-04 | 5.50E-03 |
| Potential Emission in tons/yr | 1.05 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 4.87 | 36.1 | 1.06 | 8.3 |

*PM10 emission factor in lb/hp-hr was calculated using the emission factor in lb/MMBtu and a brake specific fuel consumption of 7,000 Btu / hp-hr (AP-42 Table 3.3-1).

**NOx emission factor: uncontrolled = 0.024 lb/hp-hr, controlled by ignition timing retard = 0.013 lb/hp-hr

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

| Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr**** | Pollutant | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|--------------|--------------|----------|-------------------|
| | Benzene | Toluene | Xylene | Formaldehyde | Acetaldehyde | Acrolein | Total PAH HAPs*** |
| | 5.43E-06 | 1.97E-06 | 1.35E-06 | 5.52E-07 | 1.76E-07 | 5.52E-08 | 1.48E-06 |
| Potential Emission in tons/yr | 0.008 | 2.96E-03 | 2.03E-03 | 8.31E-04 | 2.65E-04 | 8.30E-05 | 2.23E-03 |

***PAH = Polyaromatic Hydrocarbon (PAHs are considered HAPs, since they are considered Polycyclic Organic Matter)

****Emission factors in lb/hp-hr were calculated using emission factors in lb/MMBtu and a brake specific fuel consumption of 7,000 Btu / hp-hr (AP-42 Table 3.3-1).

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Potential Emission of Total HAPs (tons/yr) | 0.02 |
|---|-------------|

Green House Gas Emissions (GHG)

| Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr | Pollutant | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| | CO2 | CH4 | N2O |
| | 1.16E+00 | 6.35E-05 | 9.26E-06 |
| Potential Emission in tons/yr | 1,745 | 0.10 | 0.01 |

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Summed Potential Emissions in tons/yr | 1,745 |
| CO2e Total in tons/yr | 1,751 |

Methodology

Emission Factors are from AP 42 (Supplement B 10/96) Tables 3.4-1 , 3.4-2, 3.4-3, and 3.4-4.

N2O Emission Factor from 40 CFR 98 Subpart C Table C-2.

Global Warming Potentials (GWP) from Table A-1 of 40 CFR Part 98 Subpart A.

Output Horsepower Rating (hp) = [Output Horsepower Rating (kW)] * [1.341022 hp/kW]

Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr) = [Output Horsepower Rating (hp)] * [Maximum Hours Operated per Year]

Potential Emission (tons/yr) = [Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr)] * [Emission Factor (lb/hp-hr)] / [2,000 lb/ton]

CO2e (tons/yr) = CO2 Potential Emission ton/yr x CO2 GWP (1) + CH4 Potential Emission ton/yr x CH4 GWP (21) + N2O Potential Emission ton/yr x N2O GWP (310).

**TSD Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Research Chemicals and Associated Emissions**

**Company Name: Dow AgroSciences, LLC
Source Address: 9330 Zionville Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46268
Permit Number: 097-31055-00259
Reviewer: Nathan C. Bell**

| Research Chemical | Annual Purchased (lbs) | Annual Purchased (gallons) | Density (lbs/gallon) | Annual Usage (lbs) | Potential VOC? | Potential HAP? | Annual VOC Usage (lbs/year) | Annual HAP Usage (lbs/year) | Assumed Loss (%) | Scaling Factor (%) | Potential VOC Emission (lbs/year) | Potential HAP Emission (lbs/year) | Potential VOC Emission (tons/year) | Potential HAP Emission (tons/year) |
|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Hexane | | 1,296 | 5.46 | 7,077.50 | Y | Y | 7,077.50 | 7,077.50 | 2% | 150% | 212.32 | 212.32 | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| Acetonitrile | | 1,000 | 6.56 | 6,555.24 | Y | Y | 6,555.24 | 6,555.24 | 2% | 150% | 196.66 | 196.66 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| Ethyl Acetate | | 872 | 7.48 | 6,523.41 | Y | N | 6,523.41 | | 2% | 150% | 195.70 | | 0.10 | |
| Methanol | | 788 | 6.60 | 5,203.65 | Y | Y | 5,203.65 | 5,203.65 | 2% | 150% | 156.11 | 156.11 | 0.08 | 0.08 |
| Sodium Hypochlorite | | 720 | 10.09 | 7,265.81 | N | N | | | 2% | 150% | | | | |
| Acetone | | 702 | 6.59 | 4,625.20 | N | N | | | 2% | 150% | | | | |
| Water | | 632 | 8.34 | 5,270.88 | N | N | | | 2% | 150% | | | | |
| Dextrose | 5,000 | | | 5,000.00 | Y | N | 5,000.00 | | 2% | 150% | 150.00 | | 0.08 | |
| Dichloromethane | | 496 | 11.06 | 5,487.67 | Y | N | 5,487.67 | | 2% | 150% | 164.63 | | 0.08 | |
| Solvesso 200ND | | 330 | 8.29 | 2,735.69 | Y | N | 2,735.69 | | 2% | 150% | 82.07 | | 0.04 | |
| Methyl Oleate | | 330 | 7.26 | 2,394.41 | Y | N | 2,394.41 | | 2% | 150% | 71.83 | | 0.04 | |
| Ethyl Alcohol Denaturec | | 164 | 6.59 | 1,080.53 | Y | N | 1,080.53 | | 2% | 150% | 32.42 | | 0.016 | |
| Dimethylsulfoxide | | 160 | 9.18 | 1,468.37 | Y | N | 1,468.37 | | 2% | 150% | 44.05 | | 0.022 | |
| Ethyl Alcohol 200 Proof | | 144 | 6.58 | 947.56 | Y | N | 947.56 | | 2% | 150% | 28.43 | | 0.014 | |
| Heptane | | 72 | 5.70 | 410.73 | Y | N | 410.73 | | 2% | 150% | 12.32 | | 0.006 | |
| Isopropanol | | 64 | 6.56 | 419.54 | Y | N | 419.54 | | 2% | 150% | 12.59 | | 0.006 | |
| Petroleum Ether | | 60 | 5.50 | 330.26 | Y | N | 330.26 | | 2% | 150% | 9.91 | | 0.005 | |
| Butyl Cellosolve | | 55 | 7.51 | 412.83 | Y | N | 412.83 | | 2% | 150% | 12.38 | | 0.006 | |
| Isopar M | | 55 | 6.59 | 362.37 | Y | N | 362.37 | | 2% | 150% | 10.87 | | 0.005 | |
| Polypropylene Glycol P200c | | 55 | 8.34 | 458.70 | Y | N | 458.70 | | 2% | 150% | 13.76 | | 0.007 | |
| Diethyl Ether | | 32 | 5.95 | 190.39 | Y | N | 190.39 | | 2% | 150% | 5.71 | | 0.003 | |
| Chloroform | | 32 | 12.34 | 394.98 | Y | Y | 394.98 | 394.98 | 2% | 150% | 11.85 | 11.85 | 0.006 | 0.006 |
| Sodium Chloride | 192 | | | 192.00 | N | N | | | 2% | 150% | | | | |
| Sodium Sulfate | 144 | | | 144.00 | N | N | | | 2% | 150% | | | | |
| Acetic Acid | | 11 | 8.76 | 96.33 | Y | N | 96.33 | | 2% | 150% | 2.89 | | 0.001 | |
| Hydrochloric Acid | | 8 | 9.84 | 78.73 | N | Y | | 78.73 | 2% | 150% | | 2.36 | | 0.001 |
| Ammonium Hydroxide | | 8 | 7.51 | 60.05 | N | N | | | 2% | 150% | | | | |
| Sucrose | 60 | | | 60.00 | Y | N | 60.00 | | 2% | 150% | 1.80 | | 0.001 | |
| Tetrahydrofuran | | 7 | 7.42 | 51.91 | Y | N | 51.91 | | 2% | 150% | 1.56 | | 0.001 | |
| Glycerin | | 6 | 10.52 | 63.10 | Y | N | 63.10 | | 2% | 150% | 1.89 | | 0.001 | |
| Sulfuric Acid | | 3 | 15.35 | 46.04 | N | N | | | 2% | 150% | | | | |
| Ammonium Sulfate | 24 | | | 24.00 | N | N | | | 2% | 150% | | | | |
| Totals | | | | | | | 47,725 | 19,310 | | | 1,432 | 579 | 0.72 | 0.29 |

Methodology

Potential VOC/HAP Emission (lbs/year) = [Annual VOC/HAP Usage (lbs/year)] * [Assumed Loss (%) * [Scaling Factor (%)

Potential VOC/HAP Emissions (tons/year) = [Potential VOC/HAP Emission (lbs/year)] * [1 ton/2000 lbs

**TSD Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Research and Development: Soil Handling**

Company Name: Dow AgroSciences, LLC
Source Address: 9330 Zionsville Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46268
Permit Number: 097-31055-00259
Reviewer: Nathan C. Bell

| | |
|---|---------|
| Annual Soil Throughput, tons/year: | 175,200 |
| Uncontrolled Particulate Matter Emissions Factor, pounds per ton of throughput: | 0.04 |
| Annual Emissions, pounds/year: | 7,008 |
| Annual Emissions, tons/year: | 3.50 |
| Scaling Factor*: | 150% |
| Potential Uncontrolled Particulate Emissions (pounds/year) | 10,512 |
| Potential Uncontrolled Particulate Emissions (tons/year) | 5.26 |

Methodology

The PM emission factor is from U.S. EPA WebFIRE database for topsoil unloading, SCC No. 30501032.

*The scaling factor was requested by the applicant to project conservative potential emissions values.

Annual emissions (pounds/year) = Annual soil throughput (tons) * Emission factor (lbs/ton)

Annual emissions (tons/year) = Annual emissions (pounds/year) * 1 ton/2000 lbs

Potential uncontrolled PM (pounds/year) = Annual emissions (pounds/year) * Scaling factor

Potential uncontrolled PM (tons/year) = Potential uncontrolled particulate emissions (pounds/year) * 1 ton/2000 lbs

**TSD Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Research and Development: Silage Processing**

Company Name: Dow AgroSciences, LLC
Source Address: 9330 Zionsville Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46268
Permit Number: 097-31055-00259
Reviewer: Nathan C. Bell

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Total Samples Per Day: | 3,240 |
| Maximum Sample Size, pounds: | 1.00 |
| Annual Silage Throughput, tons: | 591 |
| Uncontrolled Particulate Matter Emissions Factor, % loss*: | 0.13% |
| Annual Emissions, tons: | 0.77 |
| Scaling Factor**: | 150% |
| Potential Emissions, tons: | 1.15 |

Methodology:

Annual Silage Throughput (tons) = Total Samples per day * Maximum sample size (pounds) * 365 days/year * 1 ton/2000 lbs

Annual Emissions (tons) = Annual Silage Throughput (tons) * % Loss

Potential Emissions (tons) = Annual Emissions (tons) * Scaling Factor

*Facility-specific emissions factor determined by an internal study.

*Scaling factor requested by applicant to project conservative potential emissions values.



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.

Mitchell E. Daniels Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
(317) 232-8603
Toll Free (800) 451-6027
www.idem.IN.gov

SENT VIA U.S. MAIL: CONFIRMED DELIVERY AND SIGNATURE REQUESTED

TO: Roben E Roberts
Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Rd
Indianapolis, IN 46268-1054

DATE: March 26, 2012

FROM: Matt Stuckey, Branch Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

SUBJECT: Final Decision
FESOP - Significant Permit Revision
097 - 31055 - 00259

Enclosed is the final decision and supporting materials for the air permit application referenced above. Please note that this packet contains the original, signed, permit documents.

The final decision is being sent to you because our records indicate that you are the contact person for this application. However, if you are not the appropriate person within your company to receive this document, please forward it to the correct person.

A copy of the final decision and supporting materials has also been sent via standard mail to:
Jacqueline Powers URS Corporation
OAQ Permits Branch Interested Parties List

If you have technical questions regarding the enclosed documents, please contact the Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch at (317) 233-0178, or toll-free at 1-800-451-6027 (ext. 3-0178), and ask to speak to the permit reviewer who prepared the permit. If you think you have received this document in error, please contact Joanne Smiddie-Brush of my staff at 1-800-451-6027 (ext 3-0185), or via e-mail at jbrush@idem.IN.gov.

Final Applicant Cover letter.dot 11/30/07



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.

Mitchell E. Daniels Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
(317) 232-8603
Toll Free (800) 451-6027
www.idem.IN.gov

March 26, 2012

TO: Indianapolis Central Library Branch

From: Matthew Stuckey, Branch Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

Subject: **Important Information for Display Regarding a Final Determination**

Applicant Name: Dow AgroSciences LLC
Permit Number: 097 - 31055 - 00259

You previously received information to make available to the public during the public comment period of a draft permit. Enclosed is a copy of the final decision and supporting materials for the same project. Please place the enclosed information along with the information you previously received. To ensure that your patrons have ample opportunity to review the enclosed permit, **we ask that you retain this document for at least 60 days.**

The applicant is responsible for placing a copy of the application in your library. If the permit application is not on file, or if you have any questions concerning this public review process, please contact Joanne Smiddie-Brush, OAQ Permits Administration Section at 1-800-451-6027, extension 3-0185.

Enclosures
Final Library.dot 11/30/07



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

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100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
(317) 232-8603
Toll Free (800) 451-6027
www.idem.IN.gov

TO: Interested Parties / Applicant

DATE: March 26, 2012

RE: Dow AgroSciences LLC / 097 - 31055 - 00259

FROM: Matthew Stuckey, Branch Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

In order to conserve paper and reduce postage costs, IDEM's Office of Air Quality is now sending many permit decisions on CDs in Adobe PDF format. The enclosed CD contains information regarding the company named above.

This permit is also available on the IDEM website at:
<http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/idem-caats/>

If you would like to request a paper copy of the permit document, please contact IDEM's central file room at:

Indiana Government Center North, Room 1201
100 North Senate Avenue, MC 50-07
Indianapolis, IN 46204
Phone: 1-800-451-6027 (ext. 4-0965)
Fax (317) 232-8659

Please Note: *If you feel you have received this information in error, or would like to be removed from the Air Permits mailing list, please contact Patricia Pear with the Air Permits Administration Section at 1-800-451-6027, ext. 3-6875 or via e-mail at PPEAR@IDEM.IN.GOV.*

Enclosures
CD Memo.dot 11/14/08

Mail Code 61-53

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| IDEM Staff | LPOGOST 3/26/2012 Dow AgroSciences, LLC 097 - 31055 - 00259 final) | | Type of Mail: CERTIFICATE OF MAILING ONLY | AFFIX STAMP HERE IF USED AS CERTIFICATE OF MAILING |
| Name and address of Sender |  | Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch 100 N. Senate Indianapolis, IN 46204 | | |

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| 2 | | Marion County Health Department 3838 N. Rural St Indianapolis IN 46205-2930 (Health Department) | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 4 | | Indianapolis City Council and Mayors Office 200 East Washington Street, Room E Indianapolis IN 46204 (Local Official) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | Marion County Commissioners 200 E. Washington St. City County Bldg., Suite 801 Indianapolis IN 46204 (Local Official) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | Jacqueline Powers URS Corporation One Indiana Square Suite 2100 Indianapolis IN 46204 (Consultant) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | Matt Mosier Office of Sustainability 1200 S Madison Ave #200 Indianapolis IN 46225 (Local Official) | | | | | | | | | | |
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